

DAILY REPORT

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U.S., USSR RESUME ARMS NEGOTIATIONS 20 MAY

OW201844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Geneva, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe here today after a two-month recess. No public statements were made by either side before the talks started at the Soviet mission's residency here this morning. But the U.S. chief negotiator, Paul H. Nitze, upon his arrival at the Geneva airport on May 18, reiterated the draft treaty presented by the United States in February, which contained U.S. President Ronald Reagan's November 18 proposal for a "zero-option" plan.

This plan calls for the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by the United States and the Soviet Union in exchange for NATO's withdrawal of its decision to deploy U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. Nitze admitted that no progress had been made on the "central issue" during the negotiations.

America's "zero-option" plan was rejected by the Soviet Union during the first round of talks before the recess. Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev described the proposal as "absurd" in a speech he made on arms control on May 18.

The Soviets prefer what they call a "sharp reduction" of medium-range nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union, in an attempt to maintain superiority in this field. They also advocate that the medium-range nuclear weapons to be reduced should include American bombers based along the West German borders with East Germany as well as British and French nuclear forces.

Observers have noted that the Soviets' views seem unacceptable to the United States and West European countries. Observers here also are not optimistic about the results of the Geneva talks between the two superpowers.

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS BANKING OPERATIONS -- Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China now has 22 branches and representative office abroad, employing 1,200 people, according to today's CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL. The bank has branches and offices in the world's major trade and monetary centers, including New York, London, Singapore, Luxembourg, Tokyo and Paris. The branches handle investments, consulting, trusts, leasing, and issuance of credit cards, in addition to savings deposits, loans, remittances and the purchase and sale of foreign exchange. This overseas banking helps promote economic relations between China and other countries and control the use of China's foreign exchange, the journal said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 13 May 82 OW]

1. 21 May 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. REPORTED WELCOMING USSR FOR ARMS TALKS

OW191848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. has rejected Brezhnev's call for an immediate freeze on the deployment of new nuclear weapons but welcomed his "announced willingness to begin negotiations on substantial reductions in strategic nuclear arms".

Reacting to Brezhnev's speech Tuesday, the White House repeated its belief that "A freeze now would codify the existing Soviet military advantages".

Brezhnev reportedly described President Reagan's May 9 proposals on nuclear arms reduction as "a step in the right direction" and said the Soviet Union has always been "in favor of substantial reductions of strategic arms". But, at the same time, he rejected Reagan's proposals as "absolutely unilateral in nature" with an attempt "to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union". He then repeated his own nuclear freeze proposal.

The White House, in a statement issued hours after the speech by the Soviet leader, expressed welcome to the proposed negotiations but rejected the immediate arms freeze call. "We will study Brezhnev's statement in detail," the statement said.

The statement also refutes Brezhnev's proposal to limit additional deployment of intermediate range missiles as "little more than reiteration of an earlier Soviet proposal to freeze the current nuclear imbalance in Europe".

When asked to comment on Brezhnev's speech, Reagan merely said: "I think we will be meeting."

Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Haig all welcomed the Soviet leader's "willingness" to start nuclear disarmament talks, but Eugene Rostow, director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency described Brezhnev's freeze offer as "a grandstand play that is perfectly consistent with their policy of trying to freeze in a position of strength." Brezhnev's speech was taken here as "the latest round of public diplomacy". "Each superpower has now taken what it liked from the latest proposals of the other, while rejecting the substantive proposals," the Washington POST observed today.

PRC, U.S. FIRMS PLAN JOINT VENTURE IN SHANGHAI

OW171304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-U.S. joint venture for producing industrial automation meters will be established soon in Shanghai, under a contract signed here by the Shanghai Instrument and Meter Industry Company and the Foxboro Company of the United States.

The Shanghai company, which manufactures 2,000 varieties of products, accounts for 25 percent of China's total instrument and meter industry output value.

The Shanghai No 3 electric meter factory, a division of the Shanghai company, will be the producer of the joint venture, to be called the Shanghai Foxboro Company Ltd.

Under the contract, the joint venture will manufacture automation measuring and control meters using blueprints, technological processes and technical data provided by the Foxboro Company. The joint venture will also provide technical services, including the application of systems engineering.

Of the total investment, the Shanghai company contributes 51 percent, and the Foxboro Company, 49 percent. The joint venture will operate for 20 years.

The board of directors of the joint venture will consist of five Chinese and four Americans. The chairman of the board will be appointed by the Shanghai company and vice-chairman by the Foxboro Company.

USSR ACCUSED OF UNDERMINING PRC-INDIA RELATIONS

OW211236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 21 May 82

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Denounces Nefarious Soviet Undertaking" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an article by its commentator today denouncing Moscow's attempt to sow discord between China and India. The article, entitled "A Despicable Instigator," reads [the following is identical with the RENMIN RIBAO text]:

While the Chinese and Indian officials were holding the second round of talks in New Delhi, Moscow started its propaganda machine to slander and attack viciously China.

On May 15th, in a signed commentary, the TASS news agency falsely accused China of still "occupying" large pieces of Indian territory and following "the logic of an aggressor." It clamored that "the just solution of the border problem lies in the return by China to India of the occupied lands and the renunciation of the territorial claims." Moscow's anti-China slanders fully indicate how much it fears and opposes the improvement of relations between China and India and show that it is playing a most infamous role of instigator.

As known to all, the Sino-Indian border problem is a question left over by history, the result of imperialist aggression and expansion against China. In this matter, China is a victim. It has never occupied a single inch of Indian territory, and the question about "the return by China to India of the occupied lands and the renunciation of the territorial claims" simply does not exist. In order to improve relations between the two countries and settle their border dispute left over by history, the Chinese Government has always maintained a positive and forward-looking attitude. It stands for a just, reasonable and comprehensive solution through negotiations on the basis of equality, taking into consideration the historical background and the present reality as well as the national sentiments of the two peoples. The first round of talks in Beijing was a good beginning.

At the second round of talks which is being conducted in New Delhi, both sides express the wish that they will adopt a sincere, friendly and positive attitude so as to settle gradually the standing issues between the two nations including the border issue, to promote the further improvement of their relations and to expand a mutually beneficial and friendly cooperation in various fields. However, the efforts of China and India to improve their relations obviously are not to Moscow's taste.

In fact, Moscow's efforts to sow discord between China and India and undermine their good neighborly and friendly relations did not begin today. Ever since the latter part of the fifties, Moscow has all along been engaged in these dirty tricks. It is not hard to understand, and it is nothing strange at all that as the greatest expansionist of territory of the present time, the Soviets have a sinister mentality which fears a peaceful solution of the border issue between China and India.

With its mind set on world hegemony, the Soviet Union has been in the habit of sowing discord and creating differences and contradictions among some countries so that it can fish in troubled waters. Its latest attempt to turn China and India against each other is out of the same despicable motive.

Both China and India have a long history of several thousand years and now both belong to the Third World. The Chinese Government has consistently maintained that though the border issue between the two countries is a rather complicated one, it can be properly settled so long as both have sincerity, parry any outside interference and attempt at sabotage, strictly observe the five principles of peaceful coexistence jointly initiated by the two countries and make serious efforts. This conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples and is conducive to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. Moscow has no say whatsoever in this matter, nor should it try to sow discord. Otherwise, it can only reveal its sinister motive all the more clearly.

AFP: SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS USSR OFFICIAL'S VISIT

OW201354 Hong Kong AFP In English 1344 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (AFP) -- A high-ranking Soviet diplomat who is also an expert on Chinese questions met some top Chinese Foreign Ministry officials here at a time when the Soviet Union is seeking to normalise relations with China. A Chinese spokesman described the meetings of Mikhail S. Kapitsa with Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is in charge of relations with the Soviet Union and its allies, and Yu Hongliang, head of the Department of Soviet Union and Eastern Countries, as "courtesy visits".

The visit was a "private one at the invitation of the Soviet ambassador", the spokesman added, confirming the reports of sources close to the Soviet Embassy. Mr Kapitsa, Stalin's former Chinese-language interpreter, is head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's First Department of the Far East. He has been in China for a week.

No details have been given on the meetings, but observers recalled that China had adopted a "wait and see" attitude toward recent Soviet reconciliation offers and called upon Moscow to prove its sincerity by concrete actions. Sources close to the Soviet Embassy indicated that Mr Kapitsa, former deputy delegation head in charge of negotiations on the Sino-Soviet border dispute, paid annual private visits to China.

This year his visit follows the Soviet Union's formal proposals to China for talks on normalisation of relations. Relations between the two socialist giants have been bitter since they first quarrelled some 20 years ago. The proposal, made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in March, was met by Chinese leaders with a reply that the differences between the two countries could only be settled if the Soviet Union carried out some "substantive actions".

AFP: Kapitsa Departs 21 May

OW210442 Hong Kong AFP In English 0420 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, 21 May (AFP) -- A high-ranking Soviet diplomat expert on Chinese questions left here today after holding informal talks with top Chinese Foreign Ministry officials at a time when the Soviet Union is seeking to normalize relations with China. Mikhail Kapitsa, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's First Department of the Far East, had met Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Yu Hongliang, who are both in charge of the ministry's Eastern Europe section. Soviet sources indicated that the meetings, which centered on Sino-Soviet relations, were conducted in a "relaxed atmosphere."

DPRE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ENDS VISITUlanhu at Embassy Banquet

OW191704 Beijing XINHUA In English 1633 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the visiting delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation is led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the assembly.

Present at the banquet were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Zhen, Ou Tangliang and Guo Yingfu, N.P.C. Standing Committee members; Xing Yeming, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Fan Jin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

Proposing toasts at the banquet, Ho Chong-suk and Ulanhu called attention to the fact that Sino-Korean friendship have withstood a historical test. Now, no matter what storms may appear in the world, the two peoples, as loyal comrades-in-arms, will work together shoulder to shoulder and advance together, they said.

Departure From Beijing

OW201331 Beijing XINHUA In English 1249 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the assembly, wound up its visit to China and left here for home this afternoon. Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, bade farewell to the Korean comrades at the Diaoyutai state guest house. Mme. Ho Chong-suk thanked the Chinese party and the N.P.C. Standing Committee for the sincere and warm reception accorded to the delegation, and invited the delegation of the N.P.C. Standing Committee to visit Korea.

Seeing the Korean guests off at the railway station were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy here. This morning, the Korean guests visited the Hongxing (Red Star) China-Korea friendship people's commune, touring its cow and duck farms and vegetable garden. Mme. Ho Chong-suk and other Korean comrades posed for photographs before a pine tree planted by President Kim Il-sung and Chairman Ye Jianying in 1975 which embodies the everlasting friendship between the people of China and Korea.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP

OW201926 Beijing XINHUA In English 1848 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met with Airo Kitayama, former vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, and his party, and members of a delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan with Yoji Soga as adviser and Washichi Inose as leader.

Liao Chengzhi, who is also president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a talk with the guests in the Great Hall of the People. Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the association was present at the meeting.

THAI PAPER REPORTS JI PENGFEI BEIJING INTERVIEW

BK201236 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 20 May 82 pp 3, 12

[Interview given by Ji Pengfei, PRC State councillor and former vice premier, to a Thai media delegation on 7 May in Beijing]

[Excerpts] [Question] Will China make any proposal to Thailand on the formation of a Kampuchean coalition government during the meeting between Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila?

[Ji Pengfei] One purpose of His Excellency Sitthi's visit is to exchange views with China on that topic. We have always consulted Thailand regarding the formation of a tripartite coalition government in Kampuchea. Thailand has contributed significantly to opposing Vietnamese aggression. We praise it highly. We support Thailand's and ASEAN's proposal for formation of a coalition government in Kampuchea. An important purpose of Sitthi's visit is to meet with Prince Sihanouk, who will come from Korea specifically to meet Sitthi. We are pleased to cooperate with Thailand in the attempt to induce the three Kampuchean groups to join together.

[Question] How optimistic is China about the formation of the Kampuchean coalition government?

[Answer] We believe that its formation is possible because the three Kampuchean factions have a common goal. We must work earnestly to induce them to join together.

[Question] What concrete actions will be taken to effect the coalition's formation?

[Answer] The three factions want to push the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea, and thus their joining together is highly possible. Thailand and the ASEAN countries also want them to join together.

[Question] It has been said that China is not being sincere with ASEAN concerning resolving the Kampuchean problem. Can you comment?

[Answer] That is false. Premier Zhao Ziyang clearly explained China's policy on this issue during his visit to the ASEAN countries.

[Question] Will PRC-U.S. disagreement over the Taiwan issue affect peace in this part of the world?

[Answer] U.S. Vice President Bush arrived in Beijing this morning. U.S.-PRC relations have progressed rapidly during the past 2 years. Taiwan is the only outstanding issue. Taiwan is a Chinese province; the United States recognizes this. Why does it sell weapons to Taiwan despite its recognition? Such an act is tantamount to interference in and violation of Chinese sovereignty. It is a violation of the principles noted in the joint PRC-U.S. communique. U.S.-PRC relations are progressing well on the one hand, but on the other hand, the United States is selling weapons to Taiwan. Such conduct is unacceptable. PRC-U.S. relations have been established for 3 years now. The issue of weapons sales to Taiwan should be ended now. It is the biggest issue. The United States is interfering in China's internal affairs and violating its sovereignty; China cannot accept this.

Whether U.S.-PRC relations improve or worsen depends on the United States. If, after negotiations, the United States agrees to suspend the sale of weapons to Taiwan, the fine relations between the two countries will continue. Relations will be affected if the United States persists in selling weapons. Certainly we do not want to see U.S.-PRC relations regress, but if the United States is persistent, we have a policy of antihegemonism.

Some say that China will turn toward the Soviet Union if its relations with the United States worsen. This opinion is wrong. China is an independent country. We are not dependent on the Soviet Union or the United States; we depend on ourselves. China's policy is to oppose the two superpowers, win over the Second World and unite with the Third World. The Soviet Union is a superpower. Good relations with it are not possible if it does not change its policy. The same with the United States; it is not possible for us to maintain good relations with the United States by forsaking our principles. Some fear that China will turn toward the Soviet Union, thus affecting world peace. No, that will not happen. We have our own policy.

CHINA DAILY ON UNIFICATION OF KAMPUCHEAN FORCES

HK210117 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 May 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Unity Is for Strength"]

[Text] The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have again foiled the Vietnamese aggressors in their attempt to occupy the mountainous region in west Kampuchea and seal the border with Thailand. What is more, the Kampuchean armed forces have not only regained control of all villages captured by Vietnamese troops earlier in their latest offensive, but have newly liberated 317 villages and communes after inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. We congratulate the people of Democratic Kampuchea and their armed forces for their hard-won victory and for having emerged with increased confidence and strength. The failure of the fourth dry-season offensive since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1979 proves its assertion that the situation in Kampuchea is "irreversible" to be utterly groundless.

Support

Democratic Kampuchea's successful guerrilla warfare in widely scattered areas shows it enjoys the support and cooperation of the Kampuchean people. And whoever has this support and cooperation is certainly unconquerable.

If the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas can accomplish so much practically alone, how much more can be done when all the patriotic forces unite and fight as one against the Vietnamese invaders? Unity is strength. Unity is for increased strength. An alliance of all the patriotic forces in Kampuchea will strengthen the struggle against the aggressors, not only militarily, but politically and diplomatically. And such an alliance obviously should not in any way weaken the anti-Vietnam forces now fighting in Kampuchea.

Coalition

To promote such an alliance is in the interests of the entire Kampuchean nation. Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has repeatedly expressed readiness to share the government with other patriotic forces. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has reiterated that he and his Kampuchean national liberation movement will make no demands as regards the formation of a tripartite coalition government. To promote such an alliance in the interest of an early end to Vietnamese aggression, the root cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has made multiple efforts towards this end. Perhaps more important, the ASEAN states consistently uphold relevant United Nations resolutions to support Democratic Kampuchea and demanded the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese invaders.

China supports early unification of the patriotic forces in Kampuchea. Such unification would lead to speedy end of Vietnamese aggression and an early restoration of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CONCLUSION OF PRC-INDIA TALKS

PRC Reports End of Talks

OW201912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The second round of the Sino-Indian official level talks ended here today. During the talks, the two sides discussed guidelines and methods related to the settlement of the border issue between the two countries. Wide-ranging free and frank discussions were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The two sides held that the talks were helpful to further exploration for a settlement of the border issue. During the talks, the two sides also discussed matters about cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries which were touched upon in the first round of the talks held in Beijing last December. Some progress was achieved and agreement was reached on many items discussed.

The next round of the talks will be held in Beijing at a time to be negotiated later.

Fu Hao, head of the Chinese delegation and special envoy of the Chinese Government, called on Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao this morning. Rao expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1650 GMT on 20 May, in a similar report on the conclusion of the second round of Sino-Indian talks, deletes the last sentence of the XINHUA English version and adds the following:

"Rao warmly welcomed Fu Hao and his party for their visit to India and expressed satisfaction that the talks were carried out in a friendly atmosphere.

"Fu Hao expressed delight in having this opportunity to visit India again and expressed gratitude for the hospitality extended by the host. He reiterated the invitation extended by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Rao for his visit to China. Rao expressed delight and gratitude for this invitation and expressed his wishes that his visit can come true at a time convenient to both sides."]

ISI Carries Press Briefing

BK201451 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1428 GMT 20 May 82

("Following is the agreed basis for briefing the press on the India-China talks. Please note this is not a joint press statement or communique" -- ISI note)

[Text] The second round of official-level talks between India and China were held in New Delhi from May 17 to 19. Several aspects of bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed, with due regard to the recognition by both sides that the boundary question is central to their relations. The boundary question was discussed by the leaders of the delegations and in working groups led by the heads of the respective departments concerned in the two Foreign Ministries. The talks were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The discussions were free, frank and wide-ranging.

In this session of talks, both sides addressed themselves to the key aspects of the boundary question and specifically focused on the considerable differences between them. While their differences are still wide, both sides wish to continue their efforts to narrow them. To this end, each side presented its ideas on the principles and methods that should guide the search for a solution and agreed to meet again with a view to reaching a commonly agreed basis for dealing with their differences on the boundary in all its sectors.

During the visit, discussions were also held on cultural, scientific and technical exchanges. The preliminary programme of exchanges discussed in Beijing last December was discussed and developed.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Wan Li

OW201644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Representing Premier Zhao Ziyang, Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Willibald Pahr, Austrian foreign minister, and his party at Zhongnanhai here this afternoon. During the meeting, Vice-Premier Wan, on behalf of Premier Zhao and the Chinese Government, welcomed the Austrian guests to China. Wan Li said: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Austria, relations have always been good and economic cooperation and trade have developed continuously." He said: "The Chinese Government appreciates the Austrian Government's efforts for safeguarding peace. China is now energetically developing its economy and improving its people's life. So she needs a peaceful international environment." "China has pursued a foreign policy to strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third-World countries, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace," he said. Wan Li said China welcomes further development of Sino-Austrian economic and technical cooperation and trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Pahr said: "The development of the political relations between Austria and China is positive. We are sure, through this visit, the two countries' friendly relations will not only develop continuously, but also will strengthen. We hope such relations will be closer." Referring to his contacts with Chinese economic departments in Beijing on the possibilities for expanding the two countries' economic cooperation, Pahr said: "We hold that there are good prospects for strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries." Pahr conveyed Austrian Premier Bruno Kreisky's greetings to Premier Zhao. Wan Li also asked Pahr to bring the best wishes of Premier Zhao and himself to Premier Kreisky.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Wolfgang Wolte, Austrian ambassador to China.

AFP on Pahr Press Conference

OW201622 Hong Kong AFP in English 1536 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 May (AFP) -- Visiting Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr today ruled out the possibility of a solution to the Kampuchean problem in the near future. After thorough exchanges of views on Kampuchea with Chinese leaders, Mr Pahr said that he shared "similar or identical views" with the Chinese except on the question of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, who are backed by China in their struggle against the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh regime.

Mr Pahr told a press conference that on other international issues China and Austria have "different" viewpoints -- probably an allusion to the Soviet Union, which has a high priority in Vienna's consideration, while Beijing has consistently attacked Kremlin "hegemonism." As head of the seven-nation ad hoc committee set up by the United Nations conference on Kampuchea last year, most of Mr Pahr's talks here have focused on the Kampuchean question, sources in his delegation said. Mr Pahr has met with Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li and his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua.

He said that the Chinese authorities considered the setting up of an anti-Vietnamese coalition grouping the Khmer Rouge and the two anti-communist Kampuchean movements led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann as the "immediate task." "Personally, I think it would be more important to convince Vietnam to take part in negotiations on Kampuchea," Mr Pahr said. "But for that it would be necessary to give the Vietnamese some guarantees, including the assurance that the Khmer Rouge will not be able to set up their government system again and that Kampuchea will become a truly independent country, independent also of China."

Sources in Mr Pahr's group stressed that the Austrian foreign minister is very mistrustful of the Khmer Rouge, who are generally held responsible for large-scale bloody massacres while they were in power. Asked about the influence the Chinese may have over the Khmer Rouge over the coalition question, Mr Pahr said there was greater resistance to the idea from Son Sann, "who is hesitant about joining a coalition within which the different parties would not have total freedom of action."

On Chinese relations with the Soviet Union, Mr Pahr said that Beijing was very keen to improve relations with Moscow, but wanted "acts and not just words" from the Soviet Union.

Mr Pahr, who is leading a big delegation of Austrian businessmen, said that his visit has not produced a single concrete result in the economics sector. But he added: "We think that in the future increased economic cooperation will be possible." Austria's exports to China have suffered somewhat from the Chinese economic readjustment which began three years ago. Exchanges between the two countries balanced last year at 45 million dollars.

Tomorrow the Austrian foreign minister is to begin a short trip to the provinces that will take him to southwestern Chengdu and then to Tibet. He is to return to Beijing on Sunday, before joining Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who will be in Moscow on an official visit.

Huang Hua at Return Banquet

OW201920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Among the guests were Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, He Liliang, and leading members of some departments.

In his toast, Pahr said: "Our talks with the Chinese side have fully showed that Austria and China have close and friendly relations and they have the interest and desire for promoting such friendly relations." He said: "Both of us have identical and similar views on many international issues. We both consider the safeguarding of peace and security as an important policy." "We also share similar views on the importance of the Non-Alignment Movement. We maintain that it is most important to develop the Non-Alignment Movement under the conditions of the present tension created by superpowers," Pahr said.

Huang Hua said in his toast: "We held talks in a friendly and unconstrained atmosphere with Foreign Minister Pahr on international issues of common interest and on developing the two countries' relations. Minister Pahr's visit and the talks held by the two sides have deepened our mutual understanding and helped to promote cooperation between the two countries in international affairs."

"In addition, the two sides, through extensive contacts of relevant department leaders, have a better understanding of the direction of the two countries' economic and technical cooperation. We hold that through our joint efforts, the prospects for Sino-Austrian friendship are good. We highly appreciate Minister Pahr's efforts in this field," Huang Hua said.

Prior to the banquet, Minister Pahr gave a press conference. The minister described his current visit as "successful." The three-day visit to Beijing, he said, centered around political and economic talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other Chinese officials. He said both sides had discussed the situation in Europe, East-West relations, the world economic situation, especially North-South dialogue, the Kampuchean issue and other questions. Pahr said Austria attaches great importance to developing relations with China and the expansion of economic relations between the two countries is "possible."

Minister Pahr is scheduled to leave here tomorrow for a tour of Chengdu and Lhasa.

XINHUA VIEWS FIRST YEAR OF MITTERRAND GOVERNMENT

OW141842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 14 May 82

["Roundup: Performance of French Socialist Party Government After a Year in Office -- by Correspondent Yao Yun" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The French Government led by the Socialist Party has taken a series of new policy measures to practise its promised "reforms" in the past year, but the results have not proved to be very satisfactory. This is a view quite commonly shared by people here when commenting on the first year's performance of the Mitterrand government.

Internally, the French Government has made "anti-unemployment" its top priority. Its general policy is to stimulate the economy by boosting demand, with government intervention as a leverage. For this purpose, the government has taken a number of social welfare measures to raise the social purchasing power, and has tried to increase employment by shortening working hours, lowering retirement age, increasing the number of public service workers, etc.

On the other hand, the government has taken the more far-reaching measures known as "structural reforms". One is nationalization, under which France's nine biggest industrial groups, 39 banks and two financial corporations have been nationalized. The other is decentralization of power, by which local power is exercised by locally elected organs instead of governors appointed by the central government.

But the effects of these incentive-giving measures are by far limited, while the economic recession in the Western world and the resistance by French tycoons to the "reforms" have affected the country's economy adversely. During the one year since the Socialist Party took power, investments have declined. Industrial production had once gone up, but dipped again in the first two months of this year. Unemployment figure is still close to 2 million, while the inflation rate is as high as 14.1 percent. The budgetary deficit of this year is estimated at 95,400 million francs, but is likely to be surpassed in the end. Foreign trade deficit is increasing, while the position of the franc remains weak, and the GNP only rose by 0.2 percent last year. In foreign affairs, the Socialist Government has been quite active. President Mitterrand paid visits abroad a score of times. While stressing the continuity of French foreign policy, the Socialist Government has steadily displayed its own characteristic features.

Mitterrand lays stress on France's independent foreign policy, refusing to be dictated by others. While emphasizing NATO alliance as the basis of France's foreign policy and supporting the deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Europe to seek an East-West equilibrium in Europe, the Mitterrand government has insisted on the need for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

However, there are obvious differences in views between France and the United States with regard to economic problems (the U.S. high interest rate, for example) and in the attitude towards the Third World (policies on Central America, for instance). The Mitterrand government's natural gas deal with the Soviet Union has incurred much criticism both at home and abroad.

In its relations with the European Economic Community, France has called for joint actions of the community to cope with their common economic crisis and desired cooperation within the community in policy on social problems. But there are many economic contradictions among the EEC member countries to which no easy solution can be found.

The Socialist Government attaches great importance to relations with Third World countries. Its support for the North-South dialogue and a restructuring of the old world economic order has won wide-spread appreciation. But Mitterrand's visit to Israel and his proposals on the Middle East issues have aroused dissatisfaction from Arab countries and Israel as well. The French decision to "de-freeze" ties with Vietnam while the latter continues its occupation of Kampuchea has also drawn public criticism.

On the domestic political scene, there have been some noteworthy developments in the past year. The opposition parties that have rallied from their defeats in the presidential and National Assembly elections are now busy preparing for a come-back and their leaders have already demanded the resignation of the president and the prime minister. On the other hand, wrangles have often developed among the left-wingers and even within the Socialist Party over the tempo and extent of the economic reforms and about certain specific legislative bills and measures. In the face of obstacles, the Socialist Government had to put off certain reforms and make concessions to entrepreneurs by promising to reduce taxes, provide preferential credits and not to lessen working hours before 1983. Observers noted with interest the results of the National Assembly by-elections in January and the General Council elections in April. Opposition groups took all the four disputed seats in the January by-elections and won big gains in the April General Council elections. Although these elections had little effect on the country's political situation as a whole, some left-wingers admitted the election results had served as a "warning" to them. Recent opinion polls indicated that the Socialist Government still enjoys majority confidence despite its declining popularity. For Mitterrand's Socialist Government is in power for only a year; it is still too early to give a full appraisal of its performance, particularly its many policies and measures. It is believed the year to come will be quite a crucial one for the Socialist to fill their performance sheet.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ITALY

OW201758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- 10-member Chinese people's friendship delegation led by Chu Tunan, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, left here today for Italy at the invitation of the Union of Provinces of Italy. The deputy leaders of the delegation are Wang Jinshan, deputy governor of Shandong Province, and Liu Lin, deputy governor of Jiangsu Province.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES SUPPORTING ADVANCED FIGURES

HK201023 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Promote Healthy Trends, Support the Advanced -- Learning a Lesson From the Attack on Zhang Jiefeng"]

[Text] Since the publication of "What Does the Bitter Experience of Worker Zhang Jiefeng Show?" [reprinted on 30 April from GONGREN RIBAO], many newspapers have successfully reported on the attack on Zhang Jiefeng, which has evoked a strong reaction from the readers. The leading comrades of the central authorities and the responsible person of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee pointed out that it is necessary to conduct education on this incident among the numerous cadres and to wage struggles against the unhealthy tendencies of suppressing the advanced. Recently, the Nanchang municipal leading organ seriously dealt with the matter and made an exception to promote Zhang Jiefeng as an engineer. This action has promoted the healthy trends and combated the unhealthy ones.

A worker of the Nanchang watch factory, Zhang Jiefeng was eager to meet the needs in production by boldly reforming the backward technology of processing. This attitude of being the master of his own affairs and this valuable spirit of daring to despise difficulties and of being bold in making innovations should have gotten the encouragement and support of the factory leaders who should have helped him to make earlier contributions to the four modernizations drive of the motherland with his creations and inventions. However, the factory leaders who should have been supporters unexpectedly played the role of opponents. With the enthusiastic support of numerous cadres and workers, Zhang Jiefeng overcame the artificially imposed difficulties and finally succeeded in developing the "new technology of precision punching for retractable escapement forks" [qin zong cha fu wei jing mi chong cai xin gong yi 2350 4912 0643 1788 1043 4737 1378 0394 5932 2450 1562 5669]. This constitutes a major breakthrough in China's watch technology.

Why should such a matter of great benefit to the country and such an innovator of enterprising spirit be subjected to obstacles, discrimination and attacks? Here we shall leave aside the workshop director who was once Zhang Jiefeng's immediate superior and who was formerly a ringleader of a "rebel group." The key lies in the fact that some leaders of the factory did not explicitly support Zhang Jiefeng in making innovations but stood on the side of those who attacked him. They charged him with "impure motives of pushing himself forward and of showing off in making innovations." This was an important reason for their suppression of Zhang Jiefeng.

It is indeed unimaginable that a leader who was confronted with various production problems urgently needing to be solved should not follow the mass line by mobilizing people to pool their wisdom and strength to tackle key problems, but should find petty fault with an innovator and openly attack and suppress him, giving the reason as "impure motives." Our party has consistently supported the creative initiative of the masses and enthusiastically encouraged people engaged in creation and innovation. Like Zhang Jiefeng, most people make innovations for the purpose of solving difficult problems in production, increasing the wealth of the socialist motherland and speeding up the modernization drive. Even if there are a very small number of people who cherish personal motives, it is necessary to help them raise their consciousness in the course of facilitating their creation and innovation and help them to make progress ideologically and succeed in work through practice.

We need innovators like Zhang Jiefeng in our socialist modernization drive. We encourage people to learn from Zhang Jiefeng and encourage more people to suggest ways and means for achieving the four modernizations and to be bold in blazing new trails. Looking at the scientific and technological history of the world, we discover that there are too few creations and inventions named after Chinese people. We should strive to write a new page in the world's history of science and technology with our own wisdom and struggle. This is the aspiration a Chinese person should have. We should greatly boost our morale and not dampen our spirits.

The attack on Zhang Jiefeng once again shows that disregard for the creative spirit of the working masses and for qualified scientists and technicians, lack of support for the advanced figures and even ridicule and attack of the advanced figures are not isolated cases. They are fairly serious in some localities. This is an unhealthy tendency that should be checked conscientiously. At the same time, it is necessary, through this incident, to exhort our leading comrades not to forget their unshirkable responsibility in promoting healthy trends and supporting the advanced. This means we should proceed from the desire of taking good care of the advanced and conduct good ideological work for them; this also means we should educate the masses to adopt a correct attitude toward the advanced and organize the activities of learning from and striving to be advanced elements. An outstanding feature of our times is the emergence of advanced figures in an endless stream. We should never forget the lessons drawn from the mistakes committed by some leaders of the Nanchang watch factory. If, in our unit, the advanced figures are not popular and the unhealthy trends and evil practices run rampant, this shows that at the least the leaders are weak and flabby or stand on the side of those who attack the advanced. Conversely, if the advanced figures are respected and learning from the advanced has become common practice, this shows that the leaders here have fulfilled their duty and should be commended.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON DEFINING POVERTY, WEALTH

HK201505 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 82 p 4

[Article by Cao Ruitian [2580 3843 1131]: "A Talk About Poverty and Wealth"]

[Text] "Illicit Money Can Never Touch the Poor" was the title of "Today's Chat" column published on 12 April. Since the idea that some people can be enriched before others was proposed, the words "the poor" have hardly appeared in newspapers and periodicals. Now the word surfaces again for readers in the title of a talk. This matter provides us with much food for deep thought.

In the past, we said that our country was economically backward and characterized by "poverty and blankness." This was a fact. Apart from that, we also said that poverty gave rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution. These words contain profound truth. What is our ultimate aim in making revolution? Stalin maintained that "when the poor have gotten rid of exploitation, the tasks of the Leninists are not to consolidate and retain poverty and the poor whose precondition for existence has been wiped out. Instead they should eliminate poverty and raise the living standard of the poor to that of the rich." However, this reasonable and fair idea was altered by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They advocated the so-called poor socialism, poor transition and the idea that it was reasonable and glorious to be poor.... Do you want to be rich? You should take care of your capitalist tail. "Home-made policies" such as "raising three chickens means socialism whereas raising five means capitalism" and others could be found everywhere. The people could only follow the blind alley -- "the poorer you are, the more revolutionary you will become; the more revolutionary you become, the poorer you must be." The so-called collective prosperity was actually general poverty. At that time, people learned from their study materials, reports delivered at meetings and what they heard and saw that "poverty" was a synonym for "revolution," whereas "wealth" meant revisionism and capitalism. As a result, people turned pale at the mention of wealth. Everyone felt insecure and tried everything possible to avoid talking about wealth.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and bringing order out of chaos and since the third plenary session in particular, we have allowed some of our people to get rich before others. People no longer treat the word "wealth" as taboo. Therefore, reports of a "household reaping 10,000 jin of grain" and a "household earning 10,000 yuan" have occurred in the newspapers from time to time. This is of course an inspiring thing. However, as there is an increasing number of the above reports, which are very concrete and vivid in describing how peasants of certain places have made a trip to Hangzhou by plane and how peasants in other places can afford to buy sofas and spring beds, this matter gives some readers a false impression: It seems that Chinese peasants get rich overnight.

Of course, this means that they are taking the local situation as a general one and regard isolated cases as common ones. Notwithstanding, it seems that there is room for the editors to improve their reports: when they report that a small number of peasants are getting rich, why do they not report that most of our peasants are still comparatively poor?

The article "Illicit Money Can Never Touch the Poor" says: Lankao is economically backward and has poor natural conditions. At present, although peasants "have surplus grain," "they lack cash and are comparatively poor." This article tallies with the actual situation. It is precisely because of the fact that peasants are comparatively poor and that they cannot get rich overnight, that we advocate the idea of enriching some of our peasants before others. In so doing, we should not forget that the majority of our peasants are still comparatively poor. This is our starting point when we are considering matters. It is precisely because of this reason that Comrade Chen Yun's ideas of "people's livelihood should be improved. First, we should supply them with sufficient food, which should neither be too much nor too little. Second, we should carry out construction," are of great guiding significance.

One thing which merits our attention is that recently our newspapers have not talked much about wealth. Why? It is probably because of the fact that some comrades have confused the practice of getting rich through labor with the act of making a fortune through illegal means. Some people do use crooked means to seek exorbitant profits under the signboard of enriching some of the people before others. We should criticize and deal blows at them according to law. However, we should allow people to get rich by relying on their hard work and improving production means. These people should be protected by law and encouraged. If we do not dare to talk about "wealth" because of the drive to deal blows at economic criminal activities, people might worry that the "wind of poverty" will blow again and that the party policy might change. We should pay attention to this erroneous idea as soon as possible to avoid its occurrence.

The times when people were only allowed to praise poverty and forbidden to talk about wealth are over. The Chinese people want to get rich and their happy days for getting rich have already started. This is a trend which cannot be reversed. We should be bold and assured in talking about wealth and mentioning the subject of poverty in a practical way. When we are talking about wealth, we should not forget the present reality of poverty. When we are talking about poverty, we should foresee our future of getting rich. Only thus can we gradually get rid of poverty and become rich.

HU QIAOMU ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' FORUM

OW192052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- According to GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Li Wei and XINHUA reporter Li Hongqi, Hu Qiaomu, member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, has pointed out: In solving ideological problems among the masses of the people, it is necessary to rely on the social sciences, just as in solving theoretical problems concerning the progress of society. He encouraged young social scientists to make convincing and profound theoretical analyses of some difficult and complicated ideological problems of current society, particularly those existing among some youths and including those problems that have arisen domestically or have been caused by foreign influences, and assist those readers who are eager to seek knowledge to make a clear distinction between right and wrong so that the Marxist social sciences can become a powerful weapon in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Hu Qiaomu made these remarks at a forum of young social scientists which concluded on 18 May. He said: The study of the social sciences in China is an important aspect of socialist construction as a whole which has been rapidly resumed and developed in the past few years. The destruction caused by the "gang of four" deferred the achievements we should have made in this concern; however, "not even a prairie fire can destroy the grass; it grows again when the spring breeze blows."

The newly risen force on the theoretical front has grown up more quickly than expected. If all of us continue to be modest, prudent, assiduous and courageous in our attitude, we can certainly expect to achieve greater progress.

The forum called by the publishing house of the journal SOCIAL SCIENCES OF CHINA of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences opened on 13 May. During the past few years and under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, this publishing house has taken as its task the publication of the outstanding research results of old, middle-aged and young social scientists, as well as the training of new talented personnel. It has made progress in carrying out its work year after year. The forum was held to further promote the training of young social scientists, solicit their opinions on current academic research work and to promote the exchange of academic ideas. Prior to this forum, the publishing house called a forum of veteran experts in the social sciences residing in Beijing to solicit their opinions on how to improve the journal.

The forum was attended by 43 young social scientists from 13 provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Gansu, Yunnan, Guangdong and Fujian. Between 28 and 39 years of age, these young scientists are eager to learn, always deeply pondering problems, have the courage to probe into things and have published, through their arduous efforts, theses of a considerably high academic level in such journals as the SOCIAL SCIENCES OF CHINA and the STUDY OF HISTORY.

It was a lively meeting of the new generation of social scientists. All the participants spoke freely, discussed with enthusiasm and exchanged their academic ideas on various academic issues concerning the current study of the social sciences, including symbols of the socialist society, the contents of building a socialist spiritual civilization, China's position in world politics and economy, and the enrichment and development of the Marxist methodology. All comrades attending the forum expressed the opinion that it is necessary to carry forward the spirit of becoming talented people through self-study, and strive to improve attainment in Marxist theories as well as in academic and cultural accomplishment. They also expressed the determination to devote their lifetime energies to scientific research work of great significance.

All participants held that as there is a temporary but very serious shortage of social scientists in our country now, it is necessary to strive to provide favorable conditions for veteran scholars to engage in research work, write scholarly works or pass on their specialized knowledge and, at the same time, make efforts to encourage middle-aged and young social scientists to engage in their work, assist them in overcoming various problems in promoting their work or in publishing the results of their research so that their achievements can be promptly disseminated in society after they have been duly evaluated.

Noted scholars Zhou Yang and Yu Guangyuan also attended and addressed the meeting.

TAN ZHENLIN, LU DINGYI AT PARTY HISTORY MEETING

OW182344 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Nanjing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- The meeting of seven provinces and municipalities in eastern China on party history data collection has pointed out that the important task for those working on the party's history is to adhere to the principle of the proletarian party spirit, uphold materialist views and ensure the accuracy of party history data.

The meeting was held from 12 to 17 May in Nanjing. Over 200 delegates from the eastern China region had animated discussions on how to satisfactorily collect such data and how to edit and write them up.

Deeply concerned with party history data collection in eastern China, Tan Zhenlin, Lu Dingyi and 29 other forerunners of the revolution were invited to the meeting. Tan Zhenlin and Lu Dingyi made reports on some questions related to the party's history. Citing a host of historical facts and their personal experience, they expounded some of our party's activities during various historical periods and the experience and lessons drawn therefrom.

Feng Wenbin, chairman of the CCP Central Committee's Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data, made a report entitled "Strengthen Leadership, Improve Our Work and Push the Party History Data Collection Task to a Higher Level." He stressed the importance of the collection, research of the party's historical data and making sure of accuracy. He said: The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," passed by the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, has not only cleared the confusion caused by the vain attempt of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to distort the party's history, but changed the years-long situation under which people dared not edit or write the party's history. Today, more and more comrades are concerned with, and ardently cherish, the party's history and pay attention to collecting data about it. Many comrades have donated to the party Central Committee precious documents relating to the party's history which they have kept for many years. This provides a favorable condition for editing and writing a full length and authentic party history. We must continue educating party members and cadres in understanding the importance, urgency, arduousness and prolongation of the data collection task. We must go on interviewing old comrades, holding forums and collecting objects related to party history and memoirs, so that the data collection task gets a new look.

On writing memoirs, Feng Wenbin said: Memoirs should be collected, but we don't have to promote them widely. The purpose of memoirs is to sum up experience, draw lessons and provide valuable data for the party's history to render service to the cause of the revolution now and in the future. It is not to merely write about personal experiences. Memoirs should reflect the leadership role of the party organization, the role of the masses as the real heroes and the role of collective wisdom. They should reflect the background of historical facts at the time and the real course of their development. Memoirs must not be written on personal efforts. In short, revolutionary memoirs should deal with truths and facts in accordance with the principle of seeking truth from facts.

The meeting held that eastern China has a glorious revolutionary tradition. It is of great significance for eastern China to successfully collect party history data. The seven provinces and municipalities in eastern China should closely coordinate and strengthen cooperation to make this task a success.

At the closing session on 17 May, old party members Li Shiyan, Liu Ruilong, Wang Daming and Wei Youngyi presented to the CCP Central Committee's Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data a number of precious historical relics they had kept for many years.

CCP FORUM STRESSES CADRES THEORETICAL EDUCATION

OW201245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 20 May 82

[Excerpts] Jinan, 20 May (XINHUA) -- To meet the needs of socialist modernization, a regular theoretical education system must be set up to arm cadres with systematic Marxist theory. This was stressed by comrades who attended a forum on theoretical education work for cadres.

The bureau for theoretical studies of the Propaganda Department under the CCP Central Committee held a forum on theoretical education work for cadres in Qingdao municipality, Shandong Province, from 10 to 19 May. Attending the forum were directors and deputy directors of propaganda departments under the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees, as well as comrades of concerned departments for theoretical education work under the central state organs, under the PLA General Political Department and under the various organizations directly subordinate to the CCP Central Committee.

Wang Huide, deputy director of the Propaganda Department under the CCP Central Committee, addressed the forum.

The forum fully discussed the central issue of systematic Marxist theoretical education for cadres. The forum held that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought [ma ke si lie ning zha yi, mao ze dong si xiang 7456 0344 1835 0441 1337 0031 5030, 3029 3419 2639 1835 1927] are the theoretical basis guiding our thinking and actions, the guidance for our party in working out principles and policies and an ideological weapon which every party cadre must master.

Presently, our theoretical education work for cadres is incompatible with the needs of socialist modernization and the cadres' theoretical training is incompatible with their work. According to a survey conducted on 163,955 cadres of 151 provincial, prefectural, municipal and county organs in Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Fujian, Hunan and Sichuan Provinces, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, 18 percent possess a systematic understanding of Marxist basic theory, 56 percent have a partial understanding while the remaining 26 percent have no understanding whatsoever of Marxist basic theory. These figures show that about 80 percent of the cadres lack systematic Marxist basic knowledge. The cause of this phenomenon is: First, we relaxed our work of educating cadres in systematic Marxist theory in the late 1950's; second, interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," particularly Lin Biao's pragmatism, seriously damaged the theoretical education of cadres. Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, theoretical education of cadres has been restored and developed and has played a fine role in practical work. However, this work has not been systematized and institutionalized. For this reason, the comrades who attended the forum maintained that establishment of a system of educating cadres in systematic Marxist theory is a strategic task that suits the needs of socialist modernization.

At the forum, some comrades also presented some practical suggestions for setting up an evaluation system for cadres' theoretical studies. The forum also discussed rotational training for cadres after the current administrative restructuring. It also discussed arrangements for cadres' in-service studies in the latter half of this year.

FORUM ON MAO'S LITERARY THINKING HELD IN BEIJING

OW191115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0233 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA) -- The China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Literature Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly held a forum on Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in Beijing from 6 to 12 May. Attending the forum were more than 80 literary and art theorists and critics, teachers of literary and art theory at institutions of higher learning and professional writers in Beijing.

Zhou Yang, adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, addressed the forum. Present were He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture; and Lin Mohan, adviser to the Ministry of Culture. Chen Huangmei, Feng Mu and Xu Juemin presided over the forum.

The comrades attending the forum read Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article "Some Questions on the Current Ideological Front" recently republished in WENYI BAO. They then enthusiastically discussed the questions of how to appraise Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and how to take a correct attitude toward it.

The comrades at the forum unanimously pointed out: Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art is an important component of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and his other works on literature and art sum up the basic experiences of the revolutionary literature and art movement since the "May 4th" movement, point out the direction of literature and art as being for the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers, expound the concept of literary and art workers integrating themselves with the masses in the new era and set forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." These works analyze the relationship between literature and art on one hand and the people, life and revolution on the other, between popularization and the raising of standards, between the sources and the stream, between inheritance and example and between those inside the party and those outside it in the literature and art movement, thus solving a series of questions of theory, principle and policy in our proletarian literature and art. The basic spirit of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art has been, is and will be the guiding principle for the advance of revolutionary literary and art undertakings in our country.

Quite a few comrades further pointed out: One should take a scientific approach to Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. It is necessary to study and apply it. We should uphold and develop it at the same time. The development of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art will be out of the question unless we uphold it, and it is impossible for us to really uphold unless we develop it. At present, continuous efforts should be made to make a thoroughgoing analysis of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in order to draw a clear distinction between what has been proved in practice to be universal truth and what have been deviations in exposition or implementation, especially between the leftist distortion of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and its true features.

The comrades attending the forum pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought have been restored and developed in literature and art. The party Central Committee's guiding principles regarding literary and art work are correct and highly effective. We must have a clear understanding of this. At the same time, two erroneous tendencies existing in literary and art circles and in society as a whole are not to be ignored: one tendency is the attempt to negate the basic spirit of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art and not to recognize its great theoretical contribution and its important role in guiding our literary and art undertaking at present. This is a manifestation of the idea of bourgeois liberalization in the sphere of literary and art theory. The other tendency is to disregard history, to try to evade reality, to continue to take a metaphysical and dogmatic attitude, to blindly insist that "every sentence Chairman Mao said is truth" and to negate the continuous development of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art under the new historical conditions as well as the need for its continuing advance. Therefore, to continue our advance, we must carry out a struggle on two fronts.

They pointed out: Today's actual conditions are quite different from those 40 years ago when the "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" was published. Particularly, practice in the present new period has raised many new questions. We should use the stand and method of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to sum up historical experience, study new situations, and find answers to new questions and should make continuous efforts to enrich and develop the Marxist theory of literature and art.

The comrades who attended the meeting had a lively discussion on the question of the relationship between literature and art and politics. Many comrades pointed out: It is self-evident that literature and art cannot be divorced from politics. The functions of revolutionary literature and art include promoting the development and perfection of socialist politics through the force of artistic images, but it is not in keeping with the historical practice of literature and art, nor is it theoretically scientific, to conclude that all literature and art are subordinate to politics and a given political line. Both literature and art and politics belong to the superstructure.

The two exert an influence on one another and are in the final analysis both subject to control by the economic base. Neither politics nor literature and art is the end. In the end both are to serve the broadest masses of people and help the people push history forward. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has readjusted its policy on literature and art and put forward "serve the people and socialism," as the general slogan for literary and art work in the new period. This is an important development of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

The comrades held that the ideology and theory put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong that literature and art are for the people, in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and that literary and art workers must integrate themselves with the masses of the new era have proved to be completely correct through long practice, and we must carry them forward under the new historical conditions. Integrating literature and art with the broadest masses of the people is the basic way to embody the orientation of "serving the people and socialism" in literature and art, and the only way to make creative socialist literature and art prosper. The initial prosperity that has been brought about in creative literature and art since the downfall of the "gang of four" is precisely a result of literary and art workers closely integrating themselves with the masses.

At present, some creative works are divorced from life and show a tendency to falsify and fabricate. A small number of comrades advocate that literature and art simply should be self-expression. And there are the tendencies of liberalization and commercialization in the field of literature and art. All this has a direct relationship with the fact that some literary and art workers are seriously divorced from the masses. We should make an effort to overcome these erroneous tendencies.

Quite a few comrades held that to experience life at its source, writers and artists should pay attention both to transforming the subjective world and to gathering creative raw material. Neither should be overemphasized at the expense of the other. The two should be united. Generally speaking, the transformation of the subjective world by writers and artists involves not only ideology and feelings but also the correct handling of the relationship between the subjective and the objective and the constant enhancement of cognitive ability. The party Central Committee has clearly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of our intellectuals have become a part of the laboring people, and that they, like the workers and peasants, are all relied upon by the revolutionary cause. It is wrong to separate the ideological transformation of literary and art workers from the self-remolding of the laboring people, regarding them as two separate things of a different class nature. Everyone should constantly transform his subjective world in the process of transforming the objective world. As engineers of human souls, literary and art workers should pay even greater attention to this transformation. Literary and art workers should diligently study Marxism, study society, consciously correct their stand in the course of plunging themselves into the masses' life of struggle, resist corruption by bourgeois and other decadent ideas and further establish and consolidate the Marxist world outlook. They should correctly understand the new era, correctly depict the new era, strive to portray the images of socialist new people and inspire the people to carry out socialist modernization with outstanding works of literature and art combining lofty ideals with perfect artistic forms.

Literature and art should be a leading force in creating the general mood of society, a powerful spiritual force guiding people forward with communist ideology. Our creative works should neither exaggerate contradictions and paint a gloomy picture of life nor evade contradictions and advocate the theory of absence of conflict. We should courageously depict contradictions and conflicts in life, extol and affirm new people, new things and new ideas in life and expose and criticize all old ideas, old habits and old forces that impede socialist modernization. Either to extol or to criticize, we must proceed from real life so that we can make people feel that we are truthful and believable, and so that we can help people work hard and make progress.

Many comrades at the meeting pointed out: Putting forward the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was an important development of Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art in the socialist period. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has implemented this principle anew and greatly promoted the flourishing of literature and art in the new period. Because of the aftermath of the 10 years of internal disorder, and because the open-door policy unavoidably will bring a certain degree of corrosion by bourgeois ideas, we cannot avoid being confronted by all kinds of complicated problems in implementing this principle at present. The principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" calls for developing socialist literature and art through struggle and competition. If we abandon party leadership and give up the necessary ideological struggle, we will make rightist mistakes leading to rampant bourgeois liberalization. If we wage ideological struggle in a simplistic and crude way, and if we doubt the principle's correctness because erroneous things have appeared and stop adhering to it, we will be following the same disastrous road of "left" mistakes.

Quite a few comrades pointed out: It is necessary to encourage the literary and art workers to continue emancipating their minds, courageously blaze new trails in the arts and explore new theories under the overall objectives of "serving the people and socialism," allow them to make mistakes in the course of blazing new trails and exploring new theories, and help them correct their mistakes in a proper way. It is necessary to effectively protect the freedom of criticism and counter-criticism. It is necessary to take a clear-cut stand in criticizing things which run counter to the four fundamental principles. Ordinary artistic or academic problems should not be equated to political problems.

Quite a few comrades at the meeting pointed out that literary and art theoretical criticism should be strengthened, and that the ranks of literary and art theorists should be built up. They said: Comrade Mao Zedong said that "literary and art criticism should be developed." A nation cannot be without theoretical thinking, and literary and art work cannot be without the guidance of correct theories. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," literary and art theoretical workers have played an important role in setting things right and reforming from the bottom. However, compared with the vigorous development in literary and art creation, theoretical criticism is obviously falling behind. The comrades at the meeting expressed their ardent hope that the leading departments in literature and art and party committees at all levels will pay greater attention to literary and art theoretical criticism, really place the development of literary and art theoretical criticism as an important item on their agenda, and make new efforts to uphold and develop Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art.

Zhou Yang spoke at the meeting on 12 May. He pointed out: Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art should be upheld and developed. From the time of the "talks" to the present, the times have changed tremendously. The relationship between workers, peasants and intellectuals has also changed greatly. Theories should deal with new situations and answer new questions. The historical viewpoint is a developing viewpoint. If there is no development, there is stagnation, and stagnation has no future.

He stressed: We should not separate Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art from Mao Zedong Thought as a whole, should not separate Mao Zedong Thought from Marxism-Leninism, and should not separate Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art from the "May 4th" new literary and art movement.

Zhou Yang also expressed important opinions on the relationship between literature and art and politics and on current problems in literary and art theoretical work. He pointed out: The slogan "experience life at its source" is correct. If writers really identify themselves with the masses in thinking and feelings, are familiar with the fiery struggles of the masses and serve as the faithful spokesmen of the masses of the people, they will not vacillate politically. Plunging into the life of the masses, literary and art workers should not be spectators, but should be part of the people concerned, and they should maintain flesh-and-blood ties and share common interests with the masses whose life they are to depict.

At the conclusion of the forum, Chen Huangmei made a speech on behalf of the sponsoring units. He said: The forum has proceeded in a serious and lively way. People of several generations have gathered under the same roof, each airing his own views, and all learning from one another. The comrades expressed different opinions, but reached identical views on some basic questions. This shows that it is very necessary to seriously study the "talks" and Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art, for it helps us reach a common understanding, make clear the orientation, strengthen unity, increase our consciousness in implementing the party's principles and policies in literature and art and contribute to building a socialist spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES STUDYING LIU SHAOQI'S WORKS

HK200831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhou Zhixing [0719 1807 5281]: "The Key To Opening Up a New Phase Rests With Cadres -- Notes on Studying Volume I of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] In the spring of 1936, in an effort to strengthen its leadership over the North China Bureau, the CCP Central Committee sent Liu Shaoqi to supervise the work of the party's North China Bureau. After the failure of the great revolution, the cruel massacre policy of the KMT reactionaries and the three "leftist" errors committed inside the party caused extremely serious losses to our party. At that time, although a handful of party cadres and certain local organizations had remained in the North China Bureau and had also led the "December 9" movement, even after the Zunyi and Wuyaobao conferences, the correct line of the party was still not understood by the leading comrades in the North China Bureau. The "leftist" errors of Wang Ming still fettered their minds. This inevitably suppressed the initiative of the party members, hindered the implementation of the party's policy of an anti-Japanese national united front and impeded a large-scale upsurge of the anti-Japanese national salvation movement in the north. After Comrade Shaoqi arrived at the North China Bureau, he resolutely implemented the party's correct line and policies, did a lot of hard work, and work in the North China Bureau and the anti-Japanese national salvation movement soon took on a new look.

What did Comrade Shaoqi rely on in order to open up a new phase? From a study of the works dating from this period which have been included in Volume I of the "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," we can see that the key lay in grasping the question of cadres. As Comrade Shaoqi said: "In all areas of work and transformations, we must rely on our cadres. Consequently, the question of cadres is a central problem inside the party." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," vol I, p 69 -- all quotations below are taken from "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi")

Strengthen the Ideological Education of the Cadres

The first major issue grasped by Comrade Shaoqi was the carrying out of ideological education among the cadres so that they could consciously implement the party's correct principles and policies. At that time, closed-door and adventurist tendencies were rampant inside the party in white areas. The tendency to err on the side of the "left" rather than on the side of the right had become the chronic malady of certain comrades. This constituted the main barrier to the setting up and development of the anti-Japanese national united front.

Comrade Shaoqi was of the opinion that this "leftist" tendency within the party "started with the putschism of the 'August 7 conference,' and, for a long while until the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee, it remained unchecked. Consequently, it worked its way deep into the minds of many comrades and the everyday work methods of the party and the masses until it became an undesirable tradition and habit." (p 56) It was an extremely difficult task to change this tradition and habit. However, judging from the political situation and the party's tasks at the time, a change was desperately needed. Comrade Shaoqi explicitly pointed out that closed-doorism and adventurism constituted the main dangers inside the party at the time.

If we were to perform the tasks of the party well, apart from truly understanding the situation and the principles and policies of the party, "it was also necessary to pay attention to exposing and criticizing past errors and to put forth inside the party the question of thoroughly transforming all our work." (p 58) How should this "thorough transformation" be brought about? Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: "All comrades should study. They should study past experience, they should study the theories of Marxism-Leninism, and they should study the methods of Marxism-Leninism." (p 71) At the same time, Comrade Shaoqi also eliminated this "leftist" influence through concrete work. At that time, the masses were putting forth the slogan "down with the traitor Song Zheyuan." Comrade Shaoqi and the comrades in the North China Bureau, after studying Song Zheyuan's case and the situation at the time, were of the opinion that with the nationwide anti-Japanese salvation movement on the upsurge, Song had been hesitant, was an unwilling traitor and was the right kind of person to join the anti-Japanese movement. Consequently, they mobilized the masses into changing the slogan to "support Chairman Song in the resistance against Japan." In this way, from principle to concrete work, a struggle was waged against "leftist" errors. Furthermore, continuous victories were achieved in the course of the struggle, with the result that party members and cadres overcame their blindness in acting, became clear-headed and consciously carried out the party's principles and policies.

Comrade Shaoqi saw that phrase-mongering was rampant among certain cadres inside the party and that this similarly constituted a major obstacle to the implementation of the party's principles and policies. Some comrades failed to conscientiously study actual conditions and to carry out practical work. They thought that by doing away with the old slogan and putting a new one in its place, they would bring about a thorough change. Comrade Shaoqi warned cadres not to indulge in any phrase-mongering and not to recite the principles and policies of the party as if they were the "bible" and then leave it at that, for they had to work according to the actual situation. "There is only one general task and general strategy, but when it comes to practical work, this varies according to the locality and the department. Our comrades must be good at meticulously analyzing the special environment and conditions of the various localities and departments, so as to decide what can be done at a certain factory or village today, how it should be done and, after this has been done, what should be done tomorrow." (p 43)

Examine and Train Cadres

Emphasis on the proper examination and training of cadres was another characteristic of Comrade Shaoqi during his work with the North China Bureau. He pointed out: "We must constantly examine cadres, suitably allocate work among the various cadres, assign them tasks at which they are competent and help them in their work." (p 609) On what criteria should we base our examination of cadres? Comrade Shaoqi reiterated the criteria propounded by Comrade Mao Zedong: He must understand Marxism-Leninism, have political foresight, be able to work, be imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice, be able to solve problems on his own, be undaunted in the face of difficulties, work loyally for his nation, his class and the party and not suffer from selfishness, individual heroism and so forth. Naturally, these criteria can only be satisfied after much hard work, because quite a few cadres still suffer from various defects as far as politics, ideology and ability are concerned. With this in mind, Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: "We must now transform this type of cadre into a cadre of a sufficiently high caliber. We must not harm them." (p 69) He had a point. What Wang Ming tried to implement was the sole method of "pushing work forward" by attacking lower-level organizations and cadres. Instead of carrying out education and persuasion, he suppressed the initiative and creativity of cadres. In his treatment of problems to which cadres were prone, Comrade Shaoqi stressed the analysis of historical source and the effects of the environment. He did not label cadres opportunists at every turn.

One important reason why certain cadres inside the party committed "leftist" errors was that, according to Comrade Shaoqi, the leading organs were pursuing a "leftist" line, thus bringing about the following abnormal state of affairs inside the party: "A comrade who has made a mess of the organizational base or his work, or who has driven away the masses and their allies, is rewarded, promoted, or transferred to a more responsible post; a comrade who has worked with sustained diligence and caution, or who had gotten the organization and work going, usually ended up with 'peaceful development' or 'right opportunism' labels and was attacked or dismissed from office. This has made many comrades inside the party scared of committing rightist errors and so deliberately show signs of being slightly leftist. In the end, this has fostered the consolidation and development of closed-doorism and adventurism inside the party." Comrade Shaoqi was of the opinion that the main cause of this state of affairs lay with the leading organs, and as far as party cadres were concerned, it was a question of strengthening education on the basis of distinguishing between right and wrong.

In order to open up a new phase, "the training of large batches of cadres and their allocation to the various fronts constitute the central work of the party," (p 69) Comrade Shaoqi pointed out that we must foster able, devout and promising comrades and give them even more assistance and training and care for and develop them. At that time, the North China Bureau had adopted numerous ways of fostering cadres, such as running training groups, allocating personnel from the higher leadership organs to the grassroots wherever possible, mobilizing workers and students in the cities and sending them to the rural areas to organize guerrilla forces, promptly convening party cadre conferences, assigning them tasks, inspecting their work and so forth. Along with urging that close attention be paid to the training of cadres, Comrade Shaoqi warned: "However, new cadres need to be promoted through fixed stages. We must not, as we have done in the past, promote people to high posts randomly. If we do so, they will not be able to do their work." (p 69)

Promoting Democratic Life Inside the Party

In order to imbue the party with the strength to struggle and to develop the initiative of party members and cadres, it was necessary to promote democratic life inside the party. For the party organizations in north China, one major problem at the time concerned the expansion of democracy inside the party. It was first necessary to imbue the cadres with a spirit of democracy. Comrade Shaoqi analyzed one type of selfish cadre. This type of person "likes to be above others and is unwilling to be below others. He asks that other peoples' privileges be controlled, but refuses to be controlled by others. He is at liberty to criticize, attack and insult others, while others may not criticize him. He requires others to obey his 'resolutions' while he is free to disobey the resolutions of the organizations. He thinks that others commit a break of discipline by violating the principle of centralization, but does not recognize that by violating the principle of democracy, he himself commits a breach of discipline. He merely pursues individual self-development, and to this end, he will even obstruct the development of others." Comrade Shaoqi said: "These are vestiges of the ideology of the old society rearing its head inside the party." (pp 67-68) He criticized this attitude and advocated that every cadre should use the spirit of democracy to transform himself and to educate his comrades.

In order to oppose the commandism and punishment policy brought about by "leftist" errors within the party, Comrade Shaoqi laid special emphasis on the fact that the relationship between the upper and lower levels should be one of equality among comrades. He warned the leading comrades not to educate and guide others on questions which they had not sorted out themselves. It would better if they gave no guidance. "Toward subordinates, unless it is absolutely necessary, directives and orders should be used sparingly. Proposals, suggestions and discussions are preferred. Things should seldom be phrased in absolute terms and should leave people room to maneuver." (pp 42-43) The former practice of attacking comrades at random in the course of an ideological struggle, labeling comrades as adventurists and dismissing comrades for expressing differing opinions was incorrect. This is because it prevented many comrades with differing opinions from expressing them, covered up dissent, created a superficial unanimity inside the party, while preventing a genuine unanimity of politics, principles and ideology, and in fact probably widened the rift.

Comrade Shaoqi stressed that the leading organs should respect the opinions of every comrade and the powers he should enjoy. Responsible cadres inside the party should not enjoy privileges, should not be preoccupied with personal gains and losses and should not be self-important. They should obey the majority, abide by discipline, accept criticism from lower levels, listen to the opinions of comrades, treat comrades as equals, look upon themselves as ordinary comrades and handle problems impartially.

At present, we are in the early spring in 1982, 46 years after Comrade Shaoqi came to work at the North China Bureau. Having lived through the 10-year disorder, our party has profoundly summed up experiences and lessons and has formulated a series of correct principles and policies in accordance with our country's national condition. We are making progress in our various causes. However, we are faced with extremely arduous and complicated tasks. Even with correct principles and policies, we will need competent cadres to carry them out so as to develop a good situation and to open up a new phase. However, we must realize that the ideology of certain cadres has lagged way behind the development of the situation and that they lack a clear understanding of the tasks in the new period of socialist construction and of the policies of the CCP Central Committee. Some cadres have still not freed themselves from erroneous "leftist" influences. Some cadres pay mere lip service to the principles and policies of the party, but in practice fail to understand them or simply refuse to carry them out. The study of Comrade Shaoqi's experience of opening up a new phase by intensively training cadres and transforming them ideologically is of great benefit to our work today.

CHEN WEIDIAN ON PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

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[Article by Chen Weidian [7115 3634 0368], secretary general of the Chinese Political Society: "The Term 'People's Democratic Dictatorship' Is More Suited to China's National Conditions"]

[Text] The first article in the general principles of the recently promulgated draft of the revised constitution of the PRC stipulates that China is "a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants" and this is the state system. It accurately describes the nature of our state and the positions of the various classes in the state. The term "people's democratic dictatorship" in the draft replaces the term "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the Constitution currently in effect. The people's democratic dictatorship and the dictatorship of the proletariat are two different terms, both of which mean the state power led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. Their basic content is the combination of democracy among the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries. There is no fundamental difference between them with regard to the class content of democracy. They exercise similar functions and powers of the state. In this sense, the people's democratic dictatorship is in essence the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is what is meant when the preamble of the draft points out that "the people's democratic dictatorship is the dictatorship of the proletariat."

China's national conditions have their special characteristics. Its class conditions and class relations are very complicated. In China, there is the petty bourgeoisie in addition to the working class and the peasantry. In particular, because of special historical reasons, the national bourgeoisie is handled as a question of the nature of a contradiction among the people. In China, after the exploiting classes have been abolished, there still exists the alliance of socialist working people, patriots who support socialism and patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland. Judging by the class content, the main body of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China comprises a far more extensive front than in any other country.

It was clearly pointed out in the CCP documents and the works of Mao Zedong during the period of the new democratic revolution that in China, the bourgeois dictatorship should not be established and it was also inadvisable to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that only a new democratic power, that is, the people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class and based on the alliance of the workers and peasants, could be established.

The words "people's democratic" in the term "people's democratic dictatorship" are enough to show the objective fact that the Chinese people have grasped state power and become masters of their country. This fact can be shown more directly and clearly by the term "people's democratic dictatorship" than by the term "proletarian dictatorship." China's political power is now in the hands of workers, peasants, intellectuals and patriots who support socialism and stand for the reunification of the motherland. They account for the overwhelming majority of the Chinese population. By "administering the affairs of the country and its economic, cultural and social affairs in various forms" and achieving centralization on the basis of democracy, the people are masters of their own destiny and the destinies of their state and nation. Especially after the decade of turmoil during which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" described the dictatorship of the proletariat as "all-round dictatorship," that is, dictatorship over the peasants, intellectuals and working people in other fields, the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been distorted, indiscriminately used and thus become confused. Under these conditions, reusing the term "people's democratic dictatorship" in the draft constitution will not only give a correct name to the state system and help avoid unnecessary misunderstanding in various ways but, still more important, objectively and accurately reflect the position of the 1 billion Chinese people as masters of their country.

RENMIN RIBAO STUDIES DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION

HK210640 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342] and Xu Chongde [6079 1504 1795]: "The Fundamental Spirit of the Draft of the New Constitution"]

[Text] "The draft of the revised constitution of the People's Republic of China" has summed up our country's historical experiences and lessons over a long period of time and affirmed the achievements in socialist revolution and construction and especially the major reforms and such great developments as putting the life of the state on a democratic basis, reforming the state's administrative structure, and so forth, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It has reflected the demand of the people of the whole country for continuously developing democracy and strengthening the legal system. The draft has theoretically eliminated the influence of "leftist" thinking left over from the 10 years of turmoil and corrected inappropriate and outdated political and theoretical viewpoints embodied in the existing Constitution. The draft has clearly set forth the fundamental tasks in the socialist modernization of our country and has aroused the people to fight for the realization of this great goal.

Adhere to the Four Basic Principles

We must uphold the socialist road, uphold people's democratic dictatorship, uphold leadership by the Communist Party and uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is the fundamental spirit permeating the draft of the constitution.

The four basic principles have all along been our guiding principles in making general laws. Now what is incorporated in the draft of the revised constitution concerns the high plane of fundamental laws. It is of unusually great significance. Moreover, the draft is also quite to the point in its treatment of this problem. The contents of the preamble of the constitution concern the whole picture. Inserting the four basic principles in the preamble is more natural and effective than simply putting them in the form of articles.

The draft of the constitution strictly adheres to the four basic principles in affirming the political, economic and other important systems of our country, in stipulating various conditions contributing to the consolidation and development of these important systems and in correctly handling, on this basis, class relations, factional relations, national relations, the relations between central and local areas, the relations among the state, the collective and the individual, and citizens' fundamental rights and obligations. As far as the democratic rights of citizens are concerned, the people's right to manage the state and to keep watch over society and other rights, as recognized in the draft of the constitution, are extremely comprehensive. But the people's aim in exercising these rights is to strengthen people's democratic dictatorship and build socialism.

Stimulate Socialist Modernization

The draft constitution points out that the fundamental tasks ahead for the Chinese people call for concentrating strength on gradually building our country into a highly democratic and highly civilized socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, national defenses and science and technology. Our economic system is based on the socialist system of public ownership, or ownership of the means of production by the whole people and collective ownership. The state introduces the socialist principle of distribution according to work and does not allow the existence of any exploiting system. As far as the socialist system of public ownership of the means of production is concerned, public ownership of land is an extremely important component. Since the founding of the PRC, there has been no unified and clear-cut legal stipulation for this. With the development of modernization and with a sharp increase in the demand for land for industrial and residential purposes, the problem of land has become increasingly prominent. If this problem is not solved in time, this will inevitably hamper the development of national construction and consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. Therefore, for the first time, the draft of the constitution has explicitly stipulated two kinds of ownership of land -- ownership by the state and ownership by the collective. It is stipulated that except for the requisition of land by the state according to law, no organization or individual can buy or sell or lease land much less occupy land illegally.

In light of newly acquired experiences, the draft of the constitution affirms the introduction of democratic management, the responsibility system and autonomy for socialist economic organizations. It affirms various versions of the rural collective economy and various versions of the collective economy introduced in many trades in towns and cities. It affirms the individual worker economy existing in urban and rural areas as a supplement to the socialist system of public ownership and prescribes the state's fundamental policies toward the individual economy and its fundamental policies on foreign and Chinese-foreign joint enterprises in China. These new stipulations reflect new conditions concerning the vigorous growth of our country's economy. They help the consolidation and development of the state economy and the collective economy in urban and rural areas and help strengthening economic cooperation between China and foreign countries and arousing positive factors in various fields to stimulate socialist modernization. In addition, the draft also concretely stipulates the means and aims of developing production. Furthermore, it points out that the improvement of the material and cultural life of the people must be gradually realized on the basis of developing production and on the condition that the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are simultaneously taken into account. These stipulations are of great significance in stimulating the modernization of our country.

The rural people's commune will in the future continue to exist and play its role as an economic organization. But the people's commune is no longer simultaneously an organ of political power. Experience in the past 20 years or more shows that "the combination of government administration with commune management" is not appropriate. The fact is that with government administration combined with commune management, the commune often overlooks administrative work due to its overconcentration on production management. This does not help the strengthening of people's democratic dictatorship in the countryside.

On the other hand, in representing the government, the commune is likely to exercise excessive control over production and life through administrative orders. This helps the growth of bureaucratism marked by blind commands, coercion, commandism and so forth and not the development of production. On the basis of summing up experiences, the draft of the constitution has changed the system of combining government administration with commune management. This is entirely correct. But the separation of the government from the commune is a major reform. In actual practice, we must proceed in a well-led and systematic manner, in order to avoid acting rashly and incurring losses.

Socialist modernization means overall construction in economic, political and cultural fields. Apart from economic construction, the draft also first stresses ideological and moral education and advocates love for the motherland, for the people, for labor, for science and for socialism. It stipulates that a worker's attitude toward work and labor as the master of the house and respect for social moral principles are a citizen's basic obligation. It calls for raising the citizen's ideological and moral levels. Second, it stresses the development of educational, scientific and cultural undertakings in a planned way, the elimination of illiteracy, the popularization of primary school education and the development of education at and above the secondary school level and adult education. It stresses the cultivation and expansion of the ranks of intellectuals and the improvement of the cultural level of the whole nation. It also stresses the popularization of Putonghua throughout the country. Third, the draft stresses the improvement of the people's congress system, the need to induce people to directly manage the affairs of the state and social affairs, the development of a high degree of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the realization of democracy and training in democracy among the masses of people. The realization of the above three points will greatly help stimulate the progress of the whole socialist modernization effort.

Improve on State Organs

The draft of the constitution stipulates that all powers of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are organs that exercise the powers of the state on behalf of the whole country. To reform and perfect the supreme organ of state power is of great significance in strengthening democratic centralism.

The draft of the constitution stipulates that the NPC should set up, in addition, certain permanent special committees to help the NPC and its Standing Committee in doing work. It also stipulates that the NPC should enjoy the right of making laws and putting forth proposals, the right of questioning, the right to participate in reaching decisions and special personal protection. Deputies to the NPC should not be subjected to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings. Such new stipulations show that our supreme organ of state power has further been put on a democratic basis.

In the draft, the most important reform in the supreme organ of state power is that the powers of the NPC Standing Committee have been enlarged. According to the stipulations in the constitution, the NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the right of legislation. Concretely speaking, the NPC only concerns itself with revising the constitution and formulating and revising criminal and civil laws, the laws governing state organs and other fundamental laws. All other laws should be formulated and revised by the NPC Standing Committee. In addition, the draft also stipulates that when the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee should also have the right to partially revise or add to the fundamental laws formulated by the NPC. According to the stipulations in the draft, when the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee has the right to examine and approve plans for the national economy and social development and programs for partial readjustment that must be made in the course of carrying out the state budget. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee has the right to decide on the choice of ministers, chairmen of commissions, chief auditor and secretary general of the State Council upon the recommendation of the premier of the State Council.

Because of the excessively large number of NPC deputies and because only one annual meeting is held and its duration is also very short, the NPC actually cannot work on a regular basis. The Standing Committee also represents all fields and has an appropriate number of members. It can conveniently meet at any time. Besides, its members are actually executive NPC deputies. Therefore, it is very necessary to enlarge the powers of the Standing Committee and transfer to it some powers originally belonging to the NPC, in order to solve the problem of giving full play to the role of the supreme organ of state power.

The draft has an additional section on the chairman. After the founding of the new China, our country installed a state chairman. The post of chairman had existed for as long as 25 years. The 1975 Constitution did not call for a chairman. This was so under unusual historical conditions. Now, the resumption of a chairmanship shows that the life of our state has been put on a regular basis and that there is political stability. China is a big country and has numerous international exchanges. A chairman must be installed to carry out diplomatic activities on behalf of the state. In the past, such work was often taken up by the premier of the State Council and the NPC Standing Committee chairman. The chairman will commit himself to a large amount of procedural and protocol work. This will enable the premier and the NPC Standing Committee chairman to concentrate time and energy on separately handling the business of the State Council and the Standing Committee. As far as domestic affairs are concerned, there is also the need for a chairman to exercise such powers on behalf of the state as promulgation of decrees, and so forth. According to the stipulations in the draft of the constitution, there are some changes in the powers of the chairman compared with the 1954 Constitution. This is based on the actual conditions of our country.

The State Council plays an extremely important role in managing the state's administrative work and especially in organizing and guiding the modernization effort. Therefore, further improving the functions and work efficiency of the State Council is still a matter of great urgency at present. The draft has changed the composition of the State Council and the leadership system, with the number of vice premiers reduced and state councillors installed. The powers of the State Council have also been enlarged to a certain degree. All this reflects the results of the reform of the administrative structure being carried out at present. The draft has underlined the premier's responsibility in exercising leadership over the State Council's work and clearly stipulated the premier responsibility system of the State Council. This is because as the supreme state administrative organ, the State Council exercised unified leadership over the work of various ministries, commissions and local people's governments at all levels and overall leadership over management work concerning matters in economic, cultural, diplomatic and national defense fields. Its workload is heavy and its work complicated. It is necessary to stress the premier's responsibility and vest in him the power to handle administrative matters in a concentrated manner. The draft stipulates two variations of the State Council -- the standing committee meeting and the plenary meeting. This shows that the introduction of the premier responsibility system is combined with the development of the role of the collective function.

The draft also has a chapter on the Central Military Commission. According to the Marxist viewpoint, the army represents an important part of state power. The draft clearly stipulates that "the armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people." This gives expression to the fundamental nature of our army. The Central Military Commission is the supreme leadership organ of the armed forces of the country. The chairman of the military commission is elected and chosen by the NPC. He is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee.

The draft stipulates that the state maintains the unity and dignity of the socialist legal system. No organization or individual can have privileges exceeding the constitution and the law.

State organs at all levels must strictly practice the work responsibility system. The draft also stipulates that no member of the NPC Standing Committee should assume office in administrative organs of the state and judicial and procuratorial organs. The chairman and vice chairman of the state, the chairman and vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, premier and vice premiers of the State Council, state councillors, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate cannot remain in office for more than two terms (10 years). Thus, the lifetime tenure for leading cadres that has actually existed in our country is changed. The above stipulations of the draft have strengthened democratic centralism and the efficiency of state organs in performing state functions to realize people's democratic dictatorship.

Consolidate National Unity

Apart from the Hans, there are over 50 minority nationalities. People of all nationalities have for generations worked on the territory of the motherland creating brilliant cultures. For a long period of time, people of all nationalities fought together, overthrowing the three archenemies, founding new China and then continuing to achieve common victory in socialist revolution and construction. The draft constitution reflects this historical factor and affirms that "the People's Republic of China is a unified multinational country created jointly by people of all nationalities of the country."

National equality is an important prerequisite for national unity. The draft reaffirms the principle of all nationalities in the country being equal. It also reaffirms that people of all nationalities manage the affairs of the state on an equal basis. In fact, among NPC members in all past terms, minority nationalities have always accounted for a proportion relatively larger than that represented by their number in the country's total population. In line with the spirit of the draft, this situation will continue to exist in future.

Autonomy for nationality regions is the fundamental policy of the party and the state in solving the nationalities problems of the country. It ensures unification of the state and national unity and guarantees the right of minority nationalities in areas predominantly inhabited by them to take care of regional affairs as the masters. Therefore, it is an important system that is very compatible with the common interests of various nationalities under the concrete conditions of our country. The organs of self-government in national autonomous regions not only exercise the same powers as general local administrative organs but also enjoy autonomous rights. These autonomous rights are enlarged in the draft of the new constitution. On the one hand, autonomous rights such as managing financial affairs, organizing public safety units, formulating rules and regulations for self-government and for independent operations, are restored in the draft, as prescribed in the 1954 Constitution. On the other hand, the draft has called for certain new measures, such as: 1) The chairmen of autonomous regions, heads of autonomous prefectures and heads of autonomous counties shall be persons of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in those areas. 2) Organs of self-government shall have the autonomous right to carry out the laws and policies of the state in line with the actual conditions of given areas. 3) Under the guidance of state plans, the organs of self-government shall take charge of local economic construction independently. 4) The organs of self-government shall independently manage local educational, scientific, cultural, sanitation, sports and other undertakings. The enlargement of autonomous rights marks the improvement and development of the system of autonomy for nationality regions.

The draft of the new constitution has carried on and developed the spirit of the principles of the 1954 Constitution and its main contents. Meanwhile, it has drawn on what can be borrowed from the later two Constitutions. In line with actual developments, it has made a systematic revision of the existing Constitution. After its formal approval, it will show greater stability. In the terseness of style and the accuracy of language used, the draft has also surpassed the existing Constitution. Of course, it is now after all a draft and remains to be repeatedly revised by drawing on opinions from the masses of people. The aim is to perfect it.

SHANGHAI SHIPBUILDERS TO EXPORT 8 SHIPS IN 1982

OW141235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Shanghai, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation will deliver 67 ships of various kinds totalling 240,000 tons to Chinese and foreign ship owners this year, according to a spokesman for the corporation. Of these, eight ships totalling 160,000 tons will be exported, he said. To date, three 10,000-ton ships for export have been launched. The first ships will be delivered to foreign shipping companies starting from the second quarter of 1982, he said.

In addition to bulk carriers and container ships for export, the spokesman said, the corporation this year plans to build platform oil drilling rigs, oil supply ships and pleasure and fishing boats made of glass fiber reinforced plastics.

Four United States companies are holding talks with the Shanghai corporation on producing pleasure boats made of glass fiber reinforced plastics, for which they will provide blueprints, materials and equipment. So far this year, the spokesman said, the corporation has signed contracts with 19 firms from the United States, France, Singapore and Hong Kong region to export 2.8 million U.S. dollars worth of accessories used on ships.

The Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation, inaugurated in August 1981, is a trans-regional complex building ships mainly for export. It manages ten big and medium-sized shipyards in Shanghai Municipality and Jiangsu Province, 13 ship accessories factories and five ship design and research institutes.

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW161344 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] The 5th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 14th session in Hangzhou from 12 to 16 May. Wang Fang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Xing Zitao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the convocation of the 23d Session of the NPC Standing Committee. The meeting conscientiously studied and discussed the draft of the revised constitution. Members of the standing committee presented their views on constitutional revision. They held: The constitution is the fundamental law of the state as well as the highest principle of conduct for the people throughout the country. The current draft constitution is the first relatively complete, concrete and precise one since the founding of the PRC. The NPC Standing Committee has offered the draft constitution to the people throughout the country for discussion. This is an important matter in China's political life. It fully shows that the people hold the power in our country and that our constitution is formulated by the people. The people's active participation in the discussion of the draft of the revised constitution is a vivid fact showing that the Chinese people, as masters of their own affairs, are managing important state matters. Through this discussion of the draft of the revised constitution, the broad masses of people will foster a stronger concept of socialist democracy and the legal system, enhance their socialist enthusiasm and promote the four modernizations program.

The meeting heard a report by Wang Fang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on the province-wide struggle against criminal activities in the economic field and warmly discussed that report. In his report, Comrade Wang Fang said: In the past 4 months, the province has begun to deal blows at the serious criminal activities in the economic field and has scored initial results in this struggle. This is a struggle to preserve communist purity and oppose corruption and degeneration among Communist Party members and state functionaries under the new historical conditions. It is a comprehensive and prolonged struggle that concerns the prosperity and decline of the party and the state.

At present, it is necessary to make it a conscious action of all to successfully wage this struggle and concentrate our efforts on investigating and handling big and important cases. Discipline inspection commissions, public security and procuratorial departments, courts and industrial and commercial administration departments should closely cooperate with each other and use the law as a weapon to strike at the bad elements so that this struggle will be carried out thoroughly and satisfactorily.

The meeting adopted a resolution on carrying out province-wide activities to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC and approved a number of personnel appointments and removals. The meeting also heard a report by Comrade Zhu Zuxiang on his visits to foreign countries. Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Xia Qi, Li Yuhua, Li Lanya, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye and Xing Zitaoy, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the meeting. Present at the meeting as observers were members of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee attending the 18th session of its standing committee as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the standing committees of the people's congresses of some municipalities and counties.

Resolution Adopted

OW162319 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] According to a report by this station, the 14th session of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee today adopted a resolution on carrying out a conscientious province-wide study and discussion on the draft of the revised constitution of the PRC.

The resolution pointed out: The draft of the revised constitution of the PRC sums up our country's experiences in socialist revolution and construction in the past 30 years and more, records the course of the Chinese people's determined and heroic struggle and their achievements therein, reaffirms the adherence to the four fundamental principles, defines the basic systems and tasks of the state, as well as the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, and concentratedly reflects the aspirations and interests of the people throughout the country. The current mobilization of the people throughout the country to study and discuss the draft of the revised constitution is an in-depth embodiment of the people's role as masters and their exercise of democratic rights under the socialist system, and is a very important lesson in carrying out education on socialist democracy and the legal system among the broad masses of people. It is of tremendous significance in carrying forward socialist democracy, in perfecting the socialist legal system, in arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people for carrying out the socialist modernization, in stimulating the sense of responsibility of the masses of people as the master, and in promoting our country's four modernizations. The resolution called on the province's state organs at all levels, and army, government and party institutions and mass organizations, as well as schools, enterprises, other organizations, rural communes, production brigades, production teams and other grassroots-level units, to arrange the time required between now and the end of August, in accordance with their respective actual conditions, to organize the masses to carry out in-depth study and discussions of the constitution. It called on them to give full scope to democracy during discussions by allowing everyone to air his views freely, synthesizing the wisdom of the masses and conscientiously putting forward opinions on the revision.

The resolution concluded that standing committees of people's congresses in all municipalities, counties and districts directly under the municipal jurisdiction should regard the study and discussions of the draft of the revised constitution as the main current task and organize forces, as required, to grasp the task well, and that leading cadres of the various prefectures, municipalities and counties, as well as the various departments and units, should be the first to thoroughly study it and take appropriate arrangements for strengthening leadership over the study and discussions.

NANFANG RIBAO ON ERRONEOUS COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

HK200351 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 82 p 2

["Notes on News-Gathering" by reporter Kang Yefeng [1660 2814 0023] and correspondent Shen Guangxin [3088 1639 9515] "Resolve the Chaos Caused by 'The Whole People Engaging in Commerce'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In recent years, following the relaxation of the economic policy and the lifting of restriction on the market, a situation in which "a hundred departments are engaged in commerce" has emerged in Shantou city. All the prefectural and municipal organs, mass organizations, schools, neighborhood committees and other departments are engaged in commerce. According to statistics, over the past 2 years, there have been 586 more units undertaking commercial activities, involving a total of 8,063 people. There have also been 1,355 more individual operations, involving a total number of 1,598 people. These commercial units account for 64 percent of the total number of state-run and cooperative shops and 58 percent of the personnel. They have indeed played an important role in facilitating commodity circulation, stimulating the interchange of urban and rural products, making up for the deficiencies in the state-run commercial network, making things convenient for the people and providing jobs for a number of youths. However, they have not been able to catch up with the situation in the economic legislative and management work, and some noncommercial departments have not been able to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying the commercial policy. This has resulted in some confusion in the field of circulation and the emergence of quite a few problems, which are chiefly as follows:

SOME UNITS HAVE EXCEEDED THE LIMITS OF OPERATION BY DEALING IN WHATEVER LINE WILL BRING A PROFIT. According to understanding, over 80 percent of the noncommercial departments have not carried out their commercial operations within the limits stipulated in the business licenses. For example, the supply and marketing department of the Yongtai neighborhood industry in Shantou's Anping District has been permitted by the industrial and commercial administration department to engage in the purchase of materials and the sales of products on a commission basis for the neighborhood industry in its area. However, according to an inspection by the tax department in December last year, this management department has sold over 12,300-yuan worth of sewing machines to other parts of the country and 7,500 yuan worth of polyethylene and 2,000-yuan worth of toilet paper to the units concerned in the city. All of these commodities constitute inter-trade supply. Some state-run commercial or supply and marketing units have also exceeded their professional limits by engaging in whatever trade will bring profit and by giving up their own jobs of serving the masses. The hotel trade has been developed even more rapidly everywhere. Quite a few units have gone in for large-scale construction of hotels, and some have even opened hostels by forcing out and occupying kindergartens and schoolhouses. At present, in addition to the hostels, guest houses and the Overseas Chinese travel service run by the prefectural and municipal authorities, there are 40 hotels and hostels run by the various trades and professions throughout the city with a total number of 2,000 beds. This far exceeds the actual needs.

SOME UNITS HAVE FRAUDULENTLY PURCHASED THE GOODS LISTED IN THE STATE PLAN AND MADE A PROFIT FROM THEM BY RESELLING THEM AT A PROFIT. From July to December last year, the supply and marketing management department of the labor service company in Anping District bought 400 tons of diesel oil from a certain unit of the Air Force at list price and made an illegal profit of over 400,000 yuan by selling at a high price. Some units have driven up prices by rushing to purchase commodities in short supply and others have openly sold certificates and invoices, provided all sorts of facilities to people who engaged in illegal trade and to profiteers and asked for service charge under various pretexts. According to incomplete statistics, 71 units in the city made an illegal profit of 58,200 yuan in the name of service charges and management fees by issuing 978 invoices for profiteers with the invoices they have bought or received.

SOME UNITS HAVE VIOLATED STATE REGULATIONS BY ENGAGING IN SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES AND BY EVADING TAXATION. Quite a few commercial undertakings do not fill out invoices according to the regulations. They enter an item in an account at will with just a mere scrap of paper or evade taxation by other means.

Last year, only 180,000 yuan was collected as industrial and commercial tax from the individual operations throughout the city, an average of only 35 per day for each individual operation. Quite a few state-run units in charge of the wholesale business have also violated the rules and regulations by opening retail shops. In the fourth quarter of last year alone, the wholesale departments in the prefecture and the municipality were fined or were ordered to pay overdue tax of over 500,000 yuan.

SOME UNITS HAVE EVADED BANK SUPERVISION AND VIOLATED THE REGULATIONS ON CASH MANAGEMENT. Of all the commercial units run by the noncommercial departments in the city, only 43 have opened accounts with the banks, while the other are engaged in cash transactions.

While upholding the planned economy, it is necessary to give free rein to regulation by market mechanism and to really bring into play the role of multiple channels in order to stimulate the economy. For this support, it is necessary to conscientiously resolve the situation caused by the whole people engaging in commerce. Recently, the Shantou Municipal People's Government set about paying attention to this work by setting up a reorganization team and by demanding that all the units and individuals concerned strictly abide by the "Regulations on Certain Problems Concerning the Banning of Illegal Commercial Activities and the Strengthening of Market Management" issued by the provincial people's government. However, this is only a beginning. In order to put various regulations into effect, we still have to exert much effort.

HUNAN ISSUES REGULATIONS ON MARRIAGE, CHILDBIRTH

HK190849 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] To further control population growth, the provincial people's government recently issued regulations on several questions concerning planned parenthood, including rewards for late marriage and later and fewer births. The regulations state: Persons who marry late will be given 12 more holidays, and mothers who apply for one-child certificates will enjoy 30 additional days of maternity leave. Persons who have already married late and have applied for one-child certificates will receive another 30 days maternity leave. Certain health care allowances will be given annually to the only child of the family while he is under 14 years of age. An only child will also have priority status in being sent to nursery, kindergarten and other schools and in receiving medical treatment. When distributing houses in towns and cities, preferential treatment should be given to one-child households. Private plots and mountains and plots for building houses in rural areas should be distributed to peasant households according to the two-child regulation.

The regulations also stipulate that economic sanctions should be taken against those who refuse to pursue planned parenthood and have two or more children. With regard to husbands and wives who are cadres or staff members and have committed the above mistakes, their basic monthly salaries will be reduced by 10 percent by their own units as of the birthdates of those children born in excess of the quotas. As for those who refuse to adopt planned parenthood and have two children, their salaries will be reduced for 5 years. If they have three children, their salaries will be reduced for 10 years. With regard to commune members who have more children than stipulated, they will not be given responsibility for farmland, private plots and private mountains. In addition, their assigned quotas of products to be contributed to the collectives will be appropriately increased. Their work points and distribution of grain and cash will also be appropriately reduced. As for those individuals who are engaged in private business or the handicraft industry in urban and rural areas, industrial and commercial administrative departments will issue appropriate fines if they commit the above mistakes.

BRIEFS

NEW GUANGDONG SUBSTATION -- A third 110,000-volt transformer substation has recently been completed and gone into operation in Gaoyao County, Guangdong Province. The construction of the substation took only 8 and a half months. The substation will improve the capability to resist floods on 240,000 mu of cultivated land. This will play an important role in increasing the country's rice production. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 May 82 HK]

SICHUAN DEALS WITH QUESTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT

Urban Employment Conference

HK191240 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] A work conference was held recently to review provincial urban employment and the enrollment system of technical schools.

The conference affirmed that the future task for solving provincial urban unemployment will emphasize developing the collective and individual economy. It said that in the past 5 years, arrangements had been made for employing a total of 1.95 million people in the urban areas of our province. The rate of the urban people seeking employment dropped to 4.5 percent in 1981 from 13.5 percent in 1976. In 1981, a total of 300,000 were employed, overfulfilling the plan by 20 percent.

The conference pointed out that the future tasks in solving urban unemployment are still heavy and difficult. It called on all departments concerned to further study all documents issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on broadening opportunities and enlivening the economy to solve the problem of urban unemployment. In solving the problem, it is necessary to vigorously develop collective economy in various scales and different forms and to bring into play its advantages and effective role. However, the collective economic units, which were formed in recent years, must be controlled so that they can become more sound. At the same time, we can promote more economic units formed by the individual urban laborer.

The conference also studied the problems related to the admission system of technical schools and vocational training of workers.

Measures Taken in Townships

OW201405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Chengdu, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Labor departments at various levels in Sichuan Province have taken positive steps to organize jobless people in small townships [xiao chang zhen 1420 1034 6966] to "stretch their legs" to the countryside so that they may find more job opportunities and at the same time serve the peasants' needs.

Sichuan has more than 8,400 communes (towns), most of them located in small townships (some are called street-villages [jie cun 5894 2625]). Many prefectural, municipal and county labor departments hold that these small townships, scattered throughout the province, are links between cities and the countryside and bridges through which goods are exchanged. According to them, a great deal of work will be required to build the small townships into local political, economic and cultural centers, and such work will provide jobs for a great many people. Thirty percent of the jobless people of the province are found in small townships. In some prefectures, people without jobs in small townships account for over one-half of the total number of unemployed. If these jobless people in small townships are organized to do something to serve the peasants, it will not only meet the needs of the countryside in the new situation, but will also lessen the burden on the big and medium-sized cities caused by the unemployment problem.

The work done in Sichuan to solve the unemployment problem in small townships is characterized by the development of numerous small, dispersed local projects to precisely meet the needs of rural areas. For example, the past 2 years have seen a considerable increase in the number of mechanical and electrical household appliances sold to rural areas, and accordingly, repair shops of one kind or another have come into being. With the improvement in their income, many peasants have been putting up couplet scrolls during weddings and funerals and in celebration of the New Year and other festivals. To fill this need, the number of stores that make and write such scrolls in Shahe town, Gaoxian County, has increased from 1 to more than 20. In [name indistinct] town, Hejiang County, with more and more peasants having their clothes made by tailors rather than by themselves, there are more than 30 tailor shops at present compared with only a few in the past. In Shiqiao and Jiajia towns of Jianyang County, active efforts have been made to develop small enterprises such as those making prefabricated cement roof beams to meet the peasants' needs in repairing and building houses.

Many jobless people have now been organized to peddle their services from house to house in the countryside. They deliver goods to the peasants' houses and serve the peasants at their homes. Two salesgirls of a small department store in Lianshan town, Guanghai County, did nearly 10,000 yuan of business in 1 month by peddling their services in the rural areas of this county and adjacent Deyang and Zhongjiang Counties. In Gulong town of Xuyong County, a newly established art photo studio bought a horse, put a saddle on it and took it with a cart and costumes and various other things to the countryside for use in taking customers' pictures. This kind of service has been well received by the peasants.

The chief method Sichuan has used in providing job opportunities in small townships is to go all-out to develop various forms of collective and individual enterprises. Xianshi town in Hejiang County has a population of only 3,000 people. From 1979 until the present this town has set up over 40 small collective enterprises in commercial, catering, repair, photography, tailoring and other trades, mainly with self-provided funds, thereby providing employment for 95 percent of the jobless persons. In the past 2 years, Lianshan town of Guanghai County has established 18 small enterprises, and as a result, there are practically no jobless persons in that town. In Yibin Prefecture, energetic efforts have been made to promote individually owned businesses while actively developing the collective economy in cities and towns. During the last 3 years, the number of individually owned workshops and stores in that prefecture has increased ninefold.

YUNNAN HOLDS PEASANT ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Opening of Congress

HK111430 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial peasant association congress opened in Kunming this morning. This congress is being attended by 908 delegates and 46 specially invited representatives. This congress will elect a council of the provincial peasant association. Twenty-two minority nationalities in this province have sent their own delegates to attend this congress. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Zhao Zengyi, Cao Zhiguo, Li Xingwang, (Liu Shugen), (Ren Yiqian), (Li Guiying), Shao Feng, Yang Kecheng and Liu Piyun; leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, including Zhang Haitang and Hu Ronggui; leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial Military District, including (Qi Yaoqian) and (Shi Jiushou); and responsible comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions and the provincial women's federation, attended today's congress.

Before the congress opened, (Meng Jiashen), member of the preparatory leadership group of the provincial peasant association, gave an explanation on the examination of the qualifications of the delegates. (Zhang Leping), deputy of the preparatory leadership group of the provincial peasant association, read the namelist of the candidates of the presidium of the congress. Subsequently, the congress approved the namelist of the presidium and the secretary general of the congress. (Liu Shugen), executive chairman, announced the opening of the congress.

Li Qiming, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the congress, saying: "At present, the economic and political situation of our province is very good. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, due to the fact that we have seriously implemented the line, principles and policies of the party, we have basically eliminated the leftist ideological yoke." He said: "In rural areas, we have respected production teams' decisionmaking powers, implemented various forms of the production responsibility system and greatly inspired peasant's enthusiasm. Since 1978, the province has reaped a bumper grain harvest for several consecutive years."

He said, "Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Developing the rural economy in an all-round manner is a key way to guarantee the all-round improvement of the national economy. We must strive to do well in agricultural production."

"Under party leadership, a peasant association must mobilize, organize and unite peasants, give full play to their intelligence and wisdom and contribute toward building a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization." He said: "At present, a peasant association must strengthen the following work:

"First, under party leadership, a peasant association must adhere to the four basic principles and teach peasants to persist in the socialist orientation and to take the road of laboring and becoming rich.

"Second, a peasant association must take the lead in making more contributions to the country, support social construction and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance.

"Third, a peasant association must conduct education for peasants in correctly handling the interests and the relations between the state, collectives and individuals.

"Fourth, a peasant association must take the lead in studying science and educate and help peasants to study and apply science.

"Fifth, a peasant association must take the lead in resisting the influence of the vestiges of feudal ideology and the corruption of capitalist ideology and do well in building socialist spiritual civilization."

In conclusion, he hoped that cadres of peasant associations at all levels would strengthen ties with peasants and play the role of a bridge.

Deputy Secretary's Remarks

HK120739 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 10 May, Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and head of the leading group in charge of preparations for the establishment of the provincial peasant association, gave a work report at the provincial congress of peasant associations."

Liu Shusheng said: The establishment of the peasant association accords with the current situation in the rural areas. Under the leadership of the party, the broad masses of peasants have started off on the path of collectivization, established the system of socialist public ownership of the basic means of production and eliminated the remnant bourgeois economic foundation in the rural areas. The landlords of the olden days have already been transformed and have become members of the collectives. "The replacement of the poor and lower-middle peasant association with the peasant association correctly reflects a great historical development. The establishment of the provincial peasant association and the opening of the congress of the peasant associations are expected to further strengthen unity among the peasants and further consolidate and develop the good situation in the rural areas."

Regarding the nature of the peasant association, Comrade Liu Shusheng pointed out: The peasant association is an organization established voluntarily by the peasants. It bridges the gap between the party and the peasants. It is also a school in which the peasants can study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, socialism and communism. "The basic tasks of the peasant association are: Under the leadership of the party, to unite and organize the broad masses of peasants to uphold the four basic principles; vigorously strengthen political and ideological work around the building of material and spiritual civilizations; constantly conduct education for the peasants in patriotism, socialism and the correct handling of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual; carry out education in the socialist legal system and communist morality; carry out education in the party's line, principles and policies; strengthen education in unity among the peasants, between the masses and the cadres, between various nationalities and between armymen and the people; persistently launch the campaign of the "five stresses and four beauties" and the assessment of the "five-good families"; resolutely oppose bourgeois ideological corruption and other sinister trends; seriously organize the peasants to learn political, cultural and scientific knowledge and skills; and cultivate a new generation of peasants who have awareness, knowledge and scientific techniques."

In his report, Comrade Liu Shusheng urged peasant associations at all levels, under the leadership of the CCP committee, to do a good job of three tasks: First, vigorously strengthen political and ideological work for the peasants; second, mobilize and organize peasants of all nationalities to participate in the agricultural modernization drive and strive for an overall bumper agricultural harvest; third, actively safeguard the peasants' proper rights and help them solve practical problems.

Aims of Association Noted

HK150522 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] The provincial peasant association congress held a full session on 14 May. (Zhang Lequn), deputy head of the preparatory group for the establishment of the provincial peasant association, delivered a report on the trial draft of the association's charter. He spoke on the questions of why the peasant association should be set up, the nature, status and role of the association and its basic tasks.

On the question of why the association should be set up, (Zhang Lequn) said: "Our country has now entered a new historical period. We must revive and develop the mass organization of the peasant class -- the peasant association -- in order to better concentrate the peasants' wisdom and strength for the great goal of building a powerful modern socialist country, build a high degree of socialist material and spiritual civilization and bring into full play the main force role of the peasants."

He said: "The peasant association is a mass organization voluntarily established by the peasant class under the leadership of the CCP. It is a tie and bridge linking the party with the masses. It is a school in which the peasants study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and are given education in socialism and communism."

He said: "The basic tasks of the peasant association are: Under the leadership of the CCP, to uphold the four basic principles, strengthen political and ideological work, unite and educate the peasants of all nationalities in the province to maintain the socialist orientation and road, seriously implement the party's line, principles and policies and wage resolute struggle against all unhealthy trends. The association must regularly conduct education for the peasants in patriotism, socialism, communism, the unity of nationalities and the worker-peasant alliance. Under the premise of upholding the interests of the state and the collective, it must resolutely uphold the proper interests of the peasants, and strive to develop agricultural production, gradually improve the peasants' material and cultural life and build a powerful modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization."

Conclusion of Congress

HK190243 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 82

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial peasant association congress concluded on 17 May after electing the committee of the provincial peasant association. During the congress, provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Li Qiming made an important report, and Deputy Secretary Liu Shusheng delivered a report on the work of the peasant association. The delegates pledged that, on returning to their posts, they would unite the province's 28 million peasants to strive for a bumper harvest and the building of new socialist rural areas.

Present at the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee and government, including An Pingsheng, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, and Zhao Zengyi; and Zhang Haitang, a leading comrade of the Kunming PLA units. Also present were a Hubei peasant association delegation and delegations from the peasant association preparatory groups of Guangxi and Ningxia Autonomous Regions.

NEI MONGGOL STUDENT ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

SK182230 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 82

[Excerpts] The regional student enrollment committee held an enlarged meeting 6-12 May in Hohhot to relay and implement the guidelines of the summary of minutes of the Nei Monggol regional work conference of party secretaries.

Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional people's government and chairman of the regional student enrollment committee, relayed the summary of minutes of the regional work conference of party committee secretaries. He said: The regional CCP committee has attached primary importance to educational work and to this year's college, secondary and vocational school student enrollment work. The regional party committee recently held its seventh office work conference of party committee secretaries to hear reports by responsible persons of the regional higher educational institutional bureau and to study and discuss ways to improve the teaching quality of colleges, secondary and vocational schools and student enrollment work. The summary of the minutes of this office work conference stressed that educational work affects the development of the region's economic and cultural undertakings and the prosperity of people of various nationalities. Therefore, leadership at all levels must pay great attention to and show concern for this work.

The summary of the minutes of the regional work conference stipulates that the principles of giving special care to minority nationality examinees during this year's college, secondary and vocational school student enrollment are: 1) Conduct examinations in an all-round way, select the best and attend to the quality of students; 2) Enroll students in accordance with the central directives on the work of Nei Monggol that minority nationality students must account for 20 to 25 percent of all students enrolled by regional higher educational institutions; 3) According to actual situations, higher educational institutions may lower the previous minimum score for admission by 10 to 20 points when enrolling minority nationality students. Enrollment restrictions may be relaxed for examinees who have received Mongolian language lessons in their middle school education. These three principles must be integrated and enacted. In the course of implementing these principles, special care should be given to students residing in minority autonomous banners and [words indistinct], including students of Han nationality. If these students find it difficult to keep up in classes of higher educational institutions, they may apply for preparatory classes. Efforts should be made to manage more vocational schools in accordance with the construction undertakings and practical needs in these minority areas. In banners and cities where the proportion of the minority nationality population is comparatively low or even lower than the ratio of minority nationality population of the region as a whole, the ratio of minority students enrolled in secondary vocational schools must be, in general, equal to or higher than the population ratio of the minority people. However, this ratio must not exceed 100 percent. In banners and cities where the population ratio of minority nationalities is relatively high, the ratio of minority students enrolled may be equal to or slightly higher than the minority population ratio. Mongolian language vocational schools and classes which have already started new school terms must sum up experiences and improve their teaching quality. We must do a good job in this field in accordance with the practical needs in developing the region's economy and culture. We must offer Mongolian language classes in a planned way if we have Mongolian teachers, funds and all the necessary teaching equipment available.

The summary of the work conference also notes: Some colleges and universities, without approval, have run refresher courses or vocational classes with their own funds in an unplanned way -- obtaining funds primarily from organizations. This has already affected the fulfillment of the official state student enrollment plan and the teaching tasks. In the future, schools of this kind should not be run without the approval of the regional people's government.

Comrades attending the enlarged meeting of the regional student enrollment committee, through earnest studies and discussions, unanimously held that the summary of the minutes of the regional office work conference of party committee secretaries is a guiding ideology for implementing the party's policy on nationalities and doing a good job in the student enrollment work in light of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's actual situation. They all expressed their determination to support this summary of the work conference. They said: The population of minority people in our region accounts for 12 percent of the region's population. The ratio of minority students to be enrolled, which is about 20 to 25 percent of the students enrolled and which is 100 percent higher than the minority population in the region, is appropriate and beneficial to the unity between minority nationalities and juveniles' and youths' study. Therefore, leading cadres at all levels, educational and student enrollment work personnel and the masses must unify their thinking in the guidelines of the central directives on the work of Nei Monggol issued last year and the guidelines of this year's regional office work conference of party committee secretaries and unite with the people of various nationalities to build Nei Monggol into a better region.

SHANXI TAKES MEASURES TO RECOVER FROM WINDSTORM

HK200310 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 1

[Report: "The Provincial Agricultural Department Demands That the Province Urgently Mobilize To Overcome the Windstorm Disaster and Strive for a Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] Editor's note: In early May, our province was hit by a low-temperature windstorm from north to south and the production of wheat, cotton and vegetables was damaged. We must neither despair nor slacken our vigilance in the face of this natural disaster. Leading members at various levels must go to the frontline, urgently mobilize the masses, take effective measures to combat the disaster and provide disaster relief and strive to repair the damage caused by the disaster. All departments and trades must also take action, actively allocate and transport materials and support the peasants in combating the disaster and striving for a bumper harvest. [end editor's note]

Beginning during the night of 1 May and lasting to 3 May, a windstorm and falling temperatures struck our province. In most places, wind reached force 5 to force 8 (on the Beaufort scale) and in some places, it reached as high as force 11 and force 12. Such a windstorm had never been seen before in our province. The production of wheat, cotton and vegetables was damaged. To combat natural calamities and strive for a bumper harvest, the provincial agricultural department put forth three concrete measures a few days ago.

This windstorm has adversely affected the growth of wheat. At present, wheat in the southern part of Shanxi is in the initial period of flowering and filling. Due to the intensity of the windstorm and the loss of water content, the pollination is low, and the boot leaves of the wheat suffer from root lesions. A small amount of the wheat, which had been sowed too closely, is suffering from lodging. According to the statistics of Yuncheng Prefecture, some 411,000 mu of wheat fields throughout the prefecture have obviously been affected by the disaster. The seedling cotton has also been damaged by this windstorm. According to incomplete statistics from Hongkong [as published], Yicheng, Xiangfen, Fushan and Jixian Counties and Houma municipality in Linfen Prefecture, about 30,000 mu of cotton plants had their seed leaves torn off. This year, the area of cotton plants protected by plastic sheets has increased throughout the province. In the portion of cotton fields where the plastic sheets had not been properly secured, cotton seedlings were damaged as a result of the plastic sheets being tossed by the wind. In Yuncheng Prefecture, some 6,000 mu of cotton fields had their plastic sheets ripped or blown away. The cotton seedlings lost their seed leaves as a result, and they have ceased growing.

This windstorm also damaged vegetable production in urban suburbs. According to preliminary statistics from Qingxu County and the northern and southern suburbs of Taiyuan municipality, more than 8,000 mu of vegetables have been affected.

Of the 839 plastic covered sheds throughout the municipality, about 550 were damaged or destroyed. Of the 30,000 hothouses and the more than 3,000 mu of plastic sheet-covered vegetable fields in the municipality, about one-third had their plastic sheets blown away or their hothouse installations destroyed. Five of the communes in the suburbs of Changzhi municipality have been more seriously hit by the disaster. Of the 200 large-size plastic covered sheds in Datong municipality, some 10 have been destroyed.

In view of the above-mentioned conditions, the provincial agricultural department has called on various localities to strengthen leadership over disaster relief work, adopt corresponding remedial measures according to the extent of crop damage as a result of the disaster and reduce the damage caused by the disaster to a minimum.

1. As for wheat, they must strengthen irrigation and spraying of phosphate fertilizer. On the one hand, they must restore the vitality of the wheat affected by the disaster as quickly as possible; on the other hand, they must take precautionary measures against high temperatures and try to increase the kernel weight of the wheat by means of adding water and fertilizer in suitable amounts.
2. As for cotton, they must continue to grasp firmly and properly the work of examining cotton seedlings and carrying out replanting. They must quickly mobilize the masses to adopt such methods as cultivating seedlings at the edge of fields, cultivating seedlings in breeding bowls, carrying water for replanting and carrying out field cultivation transplanting to ensure that the cotton fields will be fully and adequately planted and the seedlings will grow healthily. At the same time, they must conscientiously inspect plastic sheets used to protect the cotton fields and promptly repair and reuse them. Places with suitable conditions should promptly carry out preparatory work for the resowing of cotton and strive to resow a bit more cotton.
3. As for vegetable production, they must mobilize the vegetable farmers to take corresponding measures in the light of different installations, different seedling conditions and different disaster conditions, and actively repair the sheds, mend the holes and strengthen the large-size sheds and hothouses. They must repair and rebuild the medium and small-size sheds and hothouses, set up racks and carry out irrigation at the proper time in accordance with the characteristics of different varieties of vegetables and carry out the transplanting and replanting of vegetable seedlings affected by the disaster so that vegetable production can be restored to normal as quickly as possible.

TIANJIN REMOVES BUREAU LEADERS FROM POSTS

OW210111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tianjin, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Early this year, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government reorganized the leading body of the Tianjin municipal aquatic products bureau, which was seriously impure, and recently took organizational action against former leading personnel of this bureau. It has been decided that Yang Heng, former secretary of the party organization and director of the bureau, should be placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from the post of bureau director; Liu Zengxiang should be placed on probation within the party for 2 years and removed from his post of deputy director of the bureau; Ma Chengzhi should be removed from all posts in the party as well as from his post of deputy director of the bureau; and Zhou Yunhong, who rose to power through rebellion, should be expelled from the party and removed from his post of deputy director of the bureau.

The former leading body of the Tianjin municipal aquatic products bureau was in the hands of those who rose to power through rebellion and was a model opposing the line, principle and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee calls on party organizations at all levels in the municipality to draw a lesson from this case, conscientiously consolidate leading bodies of all units under their supervision in accordance with the guidelines issued by the central authorities, guarantee their purity, both politically and organizationally, and guarantee the successful implementation of the party's line, principle and policies.

LI XUEZHI ADDRESSES NINGXIA MILITIA CONFERENCE

HK190152 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 82 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Military District Holds Militia Political Work Conference"]

[Text] The Ningxia Military District held on 24-28 April a forum on militia political work to exchange experiences on doing militia political work well in the new situation.

Li Xuezhi, regional party first secretary and first political commissar of the military district, attended and spoke at the forum.

Leading comrades of the district including Chen Ruyi, Lin Shan, Jiang Yuan, Liu Lingua, Ma Chengshan and others were also present at the forum. Wang Tao, deputy political commissar of the military district, delivered a work report. Zhang Jisheng, director of the mass work section of the political department of the Lanzhou PLA units also attended and spoke at the forum.

At the forum, 16 units passed on their experiences in doing militia political work well in the new situation. The following are their four main experiences: 1) Local party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over militia political work and regard militia political education as part of the education for the whole people and include it in the propaganda and education plans of the party committees. The party secretaries should take command, the whole party should get mobilized and various departments should closely cooperate with each other to do the work together. This is the thrust for doing militia political work well. 2) We should take the party's line, guiding principles and education policies as the main contents of the militia political work and grasp it effectively. At present, our major efforts should be devoted to raising the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of the people's militiamen so that they will uphold the four basic principles. 3) We should train a backbone contingent for militia political work. This is the basis for providing people's militiamen with political education. 4) We should constantly study and improve the methods for doing militia political education so that they will be suited for the developments of the new situation. The participating comrades maintained that under the new situation, as long as party committees at all levels strengthen their leadership and various political organs bring their functional role into full play, and the broad masses of cadres in charge of political work do their work with all their might to actively and closely cooperate with the local departments concerned, strengthen investigation and improve their work methods, a new situation in militia political work is bound to occur.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said in his speech: Political work is the lifeblood of economic work and all other work. Militia political work is also important work for the party committees at all levels. In light of the present conditions, we should first of all solve the problem that the party committees should attach importance to this work. The party committees of prefectures, counties and people's armed forces departments should also actively grasp this work. The party leads the armed forces also means that it should be concerned about the people's minds. Good ideological work will ensure effective military training and other work. People's militiamen are scattered on various fronts and they are working in various posts. It is insufficient to rely on the efforts of the people's armed forces departments alone. We should mobilize cadres of local party committees and various government departments to pay attention to this work so that the whole party will also grasp the work. For example, party secretaries and government cadres of various units in Yongning, Huolan, Xiji, Pingluo Shizuishan area and the suburbs of Yinchuan personally give political lectures for the people's militiamen. They have taken the lead in carrying out militia political education. Of course, people's armed forces departments at all levels should actively provide the party committees with advice and carry out education effectively around the central task of the party.

In addition, we should solve the problem of teaching methods. We should improve on old methods which only laid emphasis on lectures, reports and teaching without specific plans. We should stress the essentials, pay attention to the backbone force, carry out experimental work, attach importance to active factors and establish centers for activities.

In a word, we should employ various flexible methods to carry out militia political education effectively. Only thus can we promote the "three implementations" of militia work.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS POLITICAL MEETING

HK130405 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] From 6 to 8 May, CCP committees of organs at the regional level convened a meeting of advanced party branches and outstanding party members to exchange experiences. Wang Enmao, (Qi Guo), Li Jiayu, Bai Chengming and Ren Gebai and other leaders of the autonomous region attended the meeting to extend their warm congratulations. Comrades Wang Enmao and (Qi Guo) spoke at the meeting.

In his talk, Comrade Wang Enmao demanded that CCP organizations at all levels and all party members in the region play an exemplary role in the following seven aspects: 1) They should strive to become models in upholding the four basic principles. More importantly, they should adhere to the party's leadership and the socialist road. 2) They should strive to become models in implementing the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. 3) They should strive to become models in implementing the party's nationality policy and strengthening unity of all nationalities. 4) They should strive to become models in actively participating in building the socialist four modernizations and doing a good job of their work. 5) They should strive to become models in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and other important party documents. 6) They should strive to become models in strictly observing the party's guiding principles, regulations and rules. 7) They should strive to become models in opposing the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology.

In his speech, Comrade (Qi Guo) demanded that all CCP committees of organs at the regional level, regional departments, committees, offices, bureaus, party committees and organizations strengthen and attach importance to the party's political and ideological, organizational and construction work. They must strengthen leadership over the grassroots party organizations and the activities of party members, and attach importance to bringing the roles of the grassroots party organizations and party members into full play. They must continue to launch activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" and learn from Lei Feng in a serious manner, foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and make more contributions to the party and the people. They must foster the idea of seeking truth from facts and go down to the grassroots to carry out investigations. They must continue to carry out the nationality policy in Xinjiang and further strengthen the unity of all nationalities. They must restore and bring forth the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism and encourage the party members to criticize each other so as to improve themselves.

During the meeting, the participants summed up and exchanged their experiences in appraising advanced party branches and outstanding party members. They also studied the opinions and methods of launching these activities in a thoroughgoing manner. At the end of the meeting, outstanding party branches of 1981 were awarded certificates of merit and outstanding party members were awarded certificates.

PRC, TAIWAN ATHLETES COMPETE IN TOKYO MEET

OW210507 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 20 May (XINHUA) -- The 1982 international modern pentathlon tournament began at the Kosei Nenkin Stadium in Tokyo today. Participating in the tournament are teams from the Chinese mainland, Taipei and host country Japan.

Modern pentathlon includes fencing, swimming, shooting, cross country and equestrian sports. An identical number of four athletes from the Chinese mainland and the Chinese Province of Taiwan and 20 others from host country Japan are participating in this tournament. Places in the competition will be decided by overall points scored. Athletes from both sides of the Taiwan Straits took part in an international tennis tournament for the first time in Tokyo last November. This is the first time they have participated in a competition together since then.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Tsuneyoshi Takeda, chairman of the Japanese Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon, said that this is the first time in the history of pentathlon that a few Far East members of the International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon could joyfully gather here to participate in a modern pentathlon tournament. He welcomed the athletes to the tournament and wished them success. He also hoped that the tournament would be rich in content.

After an exchange of pennants by the captians of the three teams, Xu Genfa of the Chinese mainland team, Chen Gongliang of the Chinese Taipei team and Shoji Uchida of Japan also exchanged pennants and shook hands.

Competition in fencing was held after the opening ceremony.

The Chinese team arrived here on 16 May. In the past few days the athletes from the mainland have had practice sessions with the athletes from Taipei and have had cordial conversations with them. Today they were taken to the stadium in the same bus and met in a competition. They greeted each other and chatted cordially after competition.

JAPAN NOT TO PLAY IN TAIPEI SOFTBALL TOURNEY

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Softball Association unanimously decided today that Japan will not take part in the fifth world women's softball championships to be held in Taipei, China, next July, KYODO NEWS SERVICE reported.

Earlier, on April 17, the association announced it would send a team to the forthcoming championships on the condition that the Chinese Taipei Softball Association did not hoist the flag or play the anthem of the so-called "Republic of China" during the championships.

KYODO said executives of the Japanese softball organization had notified the International Softball Federation of the decision to cancel its entry in the competition earlier this month. At a meeting today, the executive's decision won the unanimous support of the association's other officials.

POST: REAGAN'S LETTERS TO PRC 'DISCONCERTING'

OW190632 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Peiping's Trap for Americans"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's recent statement that it "welcomes" the Peiping regime's nine-point proposal for China's reunification is disconcerting and disappointing. The statement was contained in three letters which Reagan wrote to Chinese Communist leaders and which was taken to the Chinese mainland by Vice President George Bush.

There were, we believe, various motives behind the U.S. administration's willingness to favor the so-called nine-point proposal. One of them is the belief that the U.S. can find a reliable ally in Peiping, which can supposedly be used to check Soviet expansion. Another is the idea that Peiping regime is truly serious about a peaceful reunification with the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Unfortunately, both of these beliefs are mistaken notions dangerously cherished by many Americans.

In the first place, Peiping cannot possibly become a faithful ally of the U.S. Peiping's cooperation with the U.S. is only a temporary expedient to solve its critical internal problems and undermine Washington's support for the ROC. One of the indications this is the case is that Peiping has not done anything since it set up official ties with Washington to help check Soviet military influence. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has become even more ambitious and aggressive than before Washington sought to "normalize" relations with Peiping.

After the Second World War the U.S. tried to befriend and co-exist with the Soviet Union, and now what results has that U.S. effort produced?

As for Peiping's "nine-point" proposal for China's reunification, this is actually sugar-coated poison aimed at seizing Taiwan without using military force, a risk which Peiping cannot afford to run at this time. The nine-point proposal suggests Taiwan can be made an "autonomous province of China." Those who believe this suggestion could be carried out should look at Tibet. Tibet was promised autonomy after the Communists seized the rest of the China mainland. Now what has become of the Tibetans?

The Peiping regime will forever try to enslave the 18 million free Chinese on Taiwan by communizing the island province. The U.S. would jeopardize the security of these hardworking and freedom-loving Chinese -- and finally that of the whole free world -- if it intentionally helps Peiping to achieve that objective.

TAIWAN URGED NOT TO DEPEND ONLY ON U.S. FOR ARMS

OW201020 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Our Defense Capability"]

[Text] It does not make sense, but the world is rapidly becoming an armed fortress. There has been a shooting war in the South Atlantic between Great Britain and Argentina. In the Middle East Iran and Iraq are shooting it out and there are minor conflicts in Ireland. The Republic of China still has a shooting war with Communist China. Obviously it is prudent for this country to beef up its military defenses.

Last month the Executive Yuan declared that the nation is interested in seeking arms supplies from all advanced nations, not solely from the United States. The top priority is sophisticated combat aircraft, and consideration must be given to assure continued maintenance and a supply of spare parts.

The Executive Yuan's report emphasizes that we welcome America's policy of continuing to supply the ROC with defensive weapons and we appreciate the concern of the U.S. Government for the welfare of the people of Taiwan. However, we cannot agree with the American policy that the Republic of China does not need the most advanced aircraft.

Our objective is reasonable. The goal is to maintain military superiority in the air and on the sea in order to safeguard political stability, economic prosperity and the social welfare of our citizens. No one, except perhaps Peiping, can object to this policy.

There is no reason why the Republic of China should depend solely on the United States. Military experts point out that the French Mirage, the Swiss Piranha and the Tornado, which was developed jointly by Great Britain and Italy, are as highly regarded as the F-16s produced in the United States.

The Chinese Association for Human Rights has issued a statement rejecting the proposal that any foreign "broker" who claims he can mediate between the Reagan administration and Communist China can be successful. There have been reports that some Japanese politicians offered to serve as Peiping's "broker" by asking the United States not to sell arms to the ROC.

The association's statement declared that "the Republic of China is a legal and substantive entity with its 18 million people, whose freedom and human rights should be respected as in any free nation."

It is reassuring to know that the "Shark Hunting" naval exercises recently off southern Taiwan demonstrated that a fleet of destroyers and antisubmarine aircraft can destroy any enemy submarines attempting to interfere with the ROC's merchant fleet. It is agreed that our navy can destroy any enemy fleet attempting to invade Taiwan.

It is Peiping and its leaders who must be worried. They know the time is coming when the Republic of China will recover the mainland and become the legal government of all China.

MEETING ASSAILS U.S. POLICY ON PRC, USSR

OW210421 Taipei CNA in English 1429 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 20 May (CNA) -- Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, said Thursday the United States should be persuaded to cast away its "wrong" strategy of using Communist China against Russia. Speaking at a joint committee meeting of the WACL, China Chapter, and the Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist League, China Chapter, Ku pointed out that the remarks U.S. Vice President George Bush made in his recent trip to Peiping and the contents of the three letters written by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Communist Chinese leaders have neglected the interests of the Republic of China.

He said the unprecedented low posture adopted by the United States to appease Peiping was based on the "illusory" strategy of playing the Communist China card against the Soviet Union. Ku urged the people of the nation to follow the instructions given by President Chiang Ching-kuo on 15 May to firm up their confidence and sense of purpose, to strengthen international unity, and to repudiate negotiation with the Chinese Communists.

Yao Chi-ching, dean of academic affairs, National Taiwan University, also spoke at the meeting. He urged the Government of the Republic of China to reiterate its position and to convey the people's reaction on the "three letters" to the U.S. Government through the American Institute in Taiwan. The meeting decided to set up a committee in charge of drafting projects on the promotion of Sino-American relations.

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